Third Series, Vo. XL, No. 21

Friday, March 19, 1965
Phalguna 28, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 19, 1965/Phalguna 28, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pathankot-Kathua Rail Line

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*481. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction of the railway line from Pathankot to Kathua has progressed;

(b) when the construction of this line will be completed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this link right upto Udhampur; and

(d) if so, by what time?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Rail connection already exists between Pathankot and Madhopur. Extension of the Railway line from Madhopur to Kathua, a distance of about 8·7 Kms., involving a bridge across river Ravi, is in progress. The uptodate progress is about 80 per cent.

(b) This link is expected to be completed by October, 1965, subject to timely receipt of fabricated girders for Ravi bridge.

(c) and (d). Surveys for extending the rail link up to Jammu have been carried out and different alignments are under active consideration. A decision however has yet to be taken on the alignment to be adopted and the inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Was the economics of this line assessed before laying it? If so, by what time it is going to prove remunerative?

Shri Sham Nath: The survey has been made and it is expected that in the 11th year after the line has been laid the return in respect of the south alignment will be 5·20 per cent.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: By what time are trains likely to start running on this line?

Shri Sham Nath: The survey has been made. There are two possible alignments, the south alignment and the north alignment. We have not decided as to which alignment would be better. After that decision has been taken in consultation with the interests concerned, steps will be taken to include it in the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: When do Government expect to take a final decision regarding extension of the line to Jammu and Srinagar?

Shri Sham Nath: A decision regarding extension of line to Jammu will be taken very shortly.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ऊधमपुर तक को जो प्रोग्राम है, जिस के बारे में मैं ने अपनी बजट स्पीच में भी कहा था, उसको कब तक पूरा करने पर

विचार कर रही है और उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : ऊधमपुर लिंक के बारे में भी विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन क्योंकि वह लाइन डिफीकल्ट टैरेन में से होकर पास होगी, उसकी कास्ट भी बहुत ज्यादा होगी, इसलिए उसके रास्ते में कुछ रुकावट है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या यह सत्य है कि कठुआ से आगे लाइन ले जाने पर पाकिस्तान विरोध करता है ? यदि यह सत्य है तो इसके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : नहीं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, और न ऐसा कभी हो सकता है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many rivers are to be bridged for this railway line, and how has that work progressed?

Shri Sham Nath: The main river is Ravi.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Are Government aware that the construction of the bridge across the Ravi is very much delayed, may be for the reason mentioned by the hon. Minister, and otherwise also the progress of the line is not up to the speed expected? Will attempts be made to finish the rest of the construction as soon as possible?

Shri Sham Nath: It is true that there has been some delay in fabrication and supply of girders for this bridge. That has been the main reason for the delay:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am referring to the rest of the construction work like construction of roads, stations etc.

Shri Sham Nath: As stated in the main reply, the overall uptodate progress of the project is about 80 per cent already.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना के संयुक्त खतरे की वजह से और उनकी रात दिन की संधियों की वजह से यह लाइन सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है, और इस को प्रायरिटी देने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह मैटर किस तरह एक्सपीडाइट किया जाएगा और कब तक यह काम कम्पलीट हो जाएगा ?

श्री शाम नाथ : जल्दी से जल्दी इसके मुतल्लिक फैसला करने की कोशिश की जाएगी ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या चौथी योजना मे सरकार चंडीगढ़ को, जो कि पंजाब की राजधानी है, रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अलाहिदा सवाल है । यह सवाल तो काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know by what time this question of alignment is going to be decided finally, and how much time the Railway Ministry is likely to take?

Shri Sham Nath: I have just now stated that we have to consult other interests. After we have consulted them, a final decision will be taken

Coal-based Industry

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*482. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have urged the State Governments to liberalise the licensing of brick kilns and soft coke depots and to encourage the growth of coal-based industries;

(b) whether the Union Government have relaxed the control on the distribution of lower grades of coal and soft coke;

(c) what further steps have been devised to arrest the fall in coal consumption; and

(d) whether the pit head stocks are depleted as a result of these safeguarding measures?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to arresting the fall in coal consumption, Government have taken several measures such as:

(i) relaxation of distribution control over lower grades of coal and soft coke;

(ii) liberalisation of licensing policy with regard to opening of brick kilns and soft coke depots;

(iii) advising the State Governments to encourage the growth of coal-based industries and to restrict the use of fire wood and charcoal in industrial furnaces; and

(iv) permitting consumers to draw supplies of coal irrespective of their quotas.

(d) The pit head stocks of coal have decreased from 5·14 million tonnes in July, 1964 to 5·09 million tonnes in January, 1965.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has considered the wider possibilities of increased use of soft coke for domestic consumption rather than cowdung which is used now?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We are contemplating to have a low carbonisation plant, and experiments are going ahead in that direction. If that materialises, perhaps it would be possible to use more.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what special subsidies are being made available to the producers of soft coke, so that they can make their products reach the northern portions of India?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No subsidy is being allowed.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : गवर्नमेंट ने जो मेजर लिए हैं उनसे कोल कंजम्प्शन में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है, और क्या पिट हैड पर कोल जमा हो जाने से कोल के उत्पादन को कुछ नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : असल में पिटहैड पर जो कोल जमा हुआ है वह कुछ उत्पादन 7–5 प्रतिशत है । जब चालीस मिलियन टन का उत्पादन था उस समय लगभग 7 प्रतिशत कोल पिट हैड पर जमा होता था । इसलिए पिट हैड पर कोल ज्यादा नहीं और इससे उत्पादन में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैंने यह पूछा था कि जो स्टेप सरकार ने लिए हैं उससे कोल कंजप्पशन कितना बढ़ा है या घटा है, उसकी क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि पिट हैड पर पहले से स्टाक मे कमी आयी है, पहले 5–14 मिलियन टन था और अब 5–09 मिलियन टन है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: On account of the scarcity of coal in the past years, some of the industries went over to furnace oil. Now, when we have got surplus coal in the country, may I know whether Government will put a ban on the use of furnace oil and increase the consumption of coal?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As a matter of fact, a few of the cement factories were allowed to go over to oil. They have made their contracts for oil and they are at the moment switching on to oil. It is difficult to bring them back.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जब देश में कोल ज्यादा है तो लोग घर में ज्यादा कोल इस्तैमाल करें इसके लिए सरकार कोई कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने उत्तर दिया कि लो कारबोनाइजेशन प्लांट इसके लिए लगाया जा रहा है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know what specific proposals Government have before them to make low-grade coal cheaper for economic generation of electricity by thermal stations?

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment there seems to be no possibility of reducing the prices of coal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta May I know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to a statement made a couple of days ago by the Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta, to the effect that due to wrong planning and over-estimating of the amount of coal that would be required, the position now is such that unless Government takes special steps to augment the export of coal, the coal industry will be facing a severe crisis? Has he seen the statement, and what is his view on that?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Export of Grade I coal is being done, but we are not able to find markets for the lower grade coals. We are very much surplus only in lower grade coals. Metallurgical coal we will have to produce a little more because of the demand. If and when we find market for lower grade coals, naturally our position will be much better. We are making all attempts to find out if we can export that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां कि कोयला मिला है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार उस कोयले को निकालने के लिए मना कर रही है जबकि दूसरे स्थानों से कोयला लाने के लिए मजबूर करती है और वह काफी महंगा पड़ता है जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप वहां पर उत्पादित होने वाला सामान महंगे दामों में तैयार होता है तो सरकार क्यों नहीं वहीं मध्य प्रदेश में पाया जाने वाला कोयला खोद कर निकालने और उसे वहीं पर उद्योगों में काम में लाने की इजाजत देती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक रेलवेज से ट्रान्सपोर्टेशन का सवाल है इसे रेलवेज तय करती है कि कहां से लाया जाय । मध्य प्रदेश में चूंकि लोअर ग्रेड का कोयला पैदा हो गया है इसलिए हमें उस को लेने में कुछ कमी करनी पड़ी, वहां से कोयला लेने की डिमाण्ड में हमें कुछ कमी करनी पड़ी है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं आया कि यह जो कोयला बाहर से मंगवाया जाता है वह काफ़ी महंगा आकर पड़ता है और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादित सामान भी काफ़ी महंगा पड़ता है तो सरकार क्यों नहीं मध्य प्रदेश में पाये जाने वाले उस कोयले को खोदने की इजाजत देती ताकि वहां के उद्योगों को कोयला सस्ता उपलब्ध हो सके ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अगर कोयला वहीं मिल सकता है तो वहीं से उसे देने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन कहां से कोयला दिया जाय यह रेलवे विभाग से सलाह और मशविरा करके तय किया जाता है ।

Powerloom Enquiry Committee

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*483. **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Jeshvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 481 on the 11th December, 1964, and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee

have since been considered by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Federation of the All-India Cotton Powerloom Association has represented to the Government to accept in toto the recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee are still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) **Yes, Sir.**

(c) The views of the All India Federation of the Cotton Powerloom Association would also be taken into consideration before the recommendations of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee are decided upon by the Government.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know if free licences issued to powerlooms would affect the production of handlooms and that would also affect the handloom weavers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Free licensing as recommended by the Asoka Mehta Committee will certainly affect the handlooms as even under the present licensing system there are so many unlicensed powerlooms which are affecting the handloom industry. Therefore, it is very clear that free licensing will affect the handloom industry very badly.

Shri D. J. Naik: What steps are intended to be taken by Government to accelerate the production of handloom weaving?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Every assistance is being given to the handloom industry; schemes for co-operative societies are there. There are technological improvements in the handloom machinery. All these things are being looked into by the handloom board and State Governments.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the recommendations of the powerloom enquiry committee had been accepted by the Government and if so, what specific recommendation had been accepted and implemented?

Shri S. V. Ramaswasy: The Asoka Mehta Committee's recommendations had been broadly accepted by this Ministry but the main point, namely, that there should be free licensing of the powelooms had not been accepted. The Ministry has submitted to the Cabinet that free licensing will lead to unnecessary and unheathy competition between the powerloom and the handloom industry. In fact the Planning Commission was not originally in favour on in agreement with us. Later on they have veered round to our opinion that some sort of a regulation is necessary though the control of licences that we think of is not the only thing but that there should be fiscal measures also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the association of Bombay powerloom people have demanded the removal of restrictions placed on them and want the implementation of the Asoka Mehta Committee report and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reaction is very definite. That is one-sided. On the other hand, there is the Indian Cotton Millowners' Association representing that it should not be accepted; they have given certain reasons why Government should not accept the powerloom committee's report. Then again the All India Handloom Board and many handloom associations have represented in a different manner urging the Government not to accept this. In view of these conflicting views Government have got to take a balanced view and then come to a decision.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether many of the power-

loom and handloom weavers associations had represented to the Government that instead of a few rich people getting all the benefit, the benefit should go to the ordinary weavers and free licensing should be done?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted, there are two views the Asoka Mehta Committee has recommended free licensing on the ground that the licensing system as it is today has failed but our view is that that is not the reason for free licensing; we can tighten up the licensing system and adopt fiscal measures.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have the Government given due consideration to the representation made by the handloom weavers all over the country that widespread unemployment would result in view of this indiscriminate protection for powerlooms and whether the Government would take into consideration the economic conditions of the country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are taking very serious notice of these representations because any scheme that we introduce in the industry should not result in large-scale unemployment. The handloom industry, by and large, gives very wide employment and, therefore, we have got also to see how we could protect it.

Shri Oza: May I know the percentage of power looms which are operating without licence—unlicenced powerlooms—compared to the total percentage of powerlooms working in the country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is difficult to say how many unlicensed powerlooms are there. The licensed powerlooms are 1,49,000; it is anybody's guess as to how many unlicensed powerlooms are there; it may be 70,000 or more.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether any protest has been made by the handloom industry of Bihar against the allotment of powerlooms on the basis of existing registered handlooms of each State and what is the number of registered handlooms in Bihar and Madras?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not readily have the figures for the handlooms in Bihar.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government are along with proposals at the moment for abandoning the excise duty on pure powerloom silk fabrics prepared to issue licences for new powerlooms for pure silk weaving for which there is demand, especially in his own Ministry, for the export drive?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As regards powerloom for silk, there are representations from places like Chicbhallapur where they have said that this art silk does not pay and that they should be permitted to convert it into pure silk. Certain licences have been given for about 2,000 looms.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जो गांवों में हथकरघों पर काम करने वाले जुलाहे हैं वे सरकार की सहायता के बगैर धीरे धीरे बेरोजगार होते जा रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उन बेरोजगार होते जा रहे व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने के बारे में कुछ सोचेगी ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are several schemes by which the handloom weavers are being assisted; The State Governments step in, and, under the co-operative scheme, finances and other facilities such as machinery, looms, etc., etc., are given.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अभी तक छोटे पावरलूम्स के उद्योग पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं थी लेकिन नये बजट में उन पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लागू हो गयी है तो क्या सरकार की नीति छोटे पावरलूम्स की इंडस्ट्री के बारे में बदल गई है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Formerly, four powerlooms were exempt, but now, under the new Finance Bill, each

will have to pay about Rs. 25 per annum which, I submit, is really inconsiderable. It comes to about Rs. 2 a month, whereas each powerloom will be making a profit of Rs. 500 per month.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Deputy Minister in his answer to a supplementary question said that the powerloom industry being given free licences will affect the handloom industry. If so, may I know whether the export varieties will be affected more than the home-consumption varieties and what steps are the Government going to take to give subsidies so that the export drive could be promoted?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question of export varieties being affected has not been analysed. But, by and large, any free licensing of powerlooms is certainly bound to affect the handloom industry.

Shri Kandappan: The handloom industry cannot compete with the powerloom industry and the handloom weavers are therefore willing to go into the powerloom industry. After all, it is the handloom weavers that are being put to trouble. They are suffering for want of finance. Therefore, my question is this. Will Government work out a scheme of assistance to the weavers whereby they will switch on to the powerloom industry with the necessary financial assistance from the Centre and the States.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point seems to be whether any assistance will be given to the handloom weavers to shift over to powerlooms. The main point is whether this should be in the private sector or co-operative-sector. By and large the Ministry is in favour of Co-operative Sector, which the State Government can finance.

Shri S. Kandappan: Can't the weavers be helped by the Government so that they can join together?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The co-operatives are there. The State Governments will look after that.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether it is a fact that these powerlooms are asked to pay some tax or fee at the rate of Rs. 20 per month?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is Rs. 25 per annum per loom.

Shri Ranga: For what purpose is it being imposed? Is it for the benefit of the handloom industry or for the powerloom industry or for Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reasons seems to be that there was large-scale evasion of excise duty as a result of exemption given to 4 powerlooms and below, because in a huge shed having say 50 powerlooms, for every four powerlooms different names would be put in order to evade the tax. To prevent this loophole, the Finance Minister has thought it fit to levy Rs. 25 per annum for each loom, whatever the number.

Export of Sports Goods

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*484. { **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** / **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** / **Shri Sammani:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of sports goods declined during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the import of materials required for the manufacture of sports goods has increased as compared to that in the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether the indigenous raw materials are not being utilised properly for increasing the export of sports goods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The exports

of sports goods during the first four years of the Third Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 2·16 crores as compared to the total exports during the Second Five Year Plan of Rs. 1·71 crores.

(b) and (c). Not much Sir. Apart from exports, the internal production, demand and consumption are continuously increasing, and therefore only those few types of items not made or available in India are allowed to be imported. The Sports Goods Industry is largely based on indigenous materials.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: May I know what steps have been taken by Government to utilise the indigenous raw materials produced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For sports goods, certain types of timber like mulberry, ash, beech, willow, etc. are necessary. All those have gone to West Pakistan. But we are trying to develop mulberry in Jammu and Kashmir. I am glad to say that the Jammu and Kashmir Government have agreed to spare enough mulberry for the sports goods.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether the production of raw materials is increasing year by year, but on the other hand the conversion of the raw materials into goods is decreasing instead of increasing and whether Government is of the opinion that some more factories are to be opened in Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: First of all, we must have the raw materials. So far as mulberry is concerned, Jammu and Kashmir Government have agreed. With regard to other types of wood like ash, beech and willow, we have asked the Inspector General of Forests to develop these trees in order to supply the necessary materials to the sports goods industry.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The Minister has given the export figure during the first four years of the Third plan. May I know the export figure in the second and third year of the Third plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry I am not able to give that now.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government is aware that quality willow is supposed to be the best wood for manufacture of bats, whether it is available in the country or outside. May I know whether it has been possible to grow that quality willow. In the country by now and if not, what steps are going to be taken to get this willow for manufacture of bats?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It can be imported. As yet, willow has not yet been fully developed in the forests of our country. That is why I submitted that we have requested the I.G. of Forests to look into it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister stated that only those items that cannot be obtained indigenously were imported. May I know what are the raw materials that are not available in this country that have to be imported?

Mr. Speaker: He has already mentioned them.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Chemical adhesives, resin etc., have to be imported, apart from the wood.

श्री यशपाल सिंह*: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या पिछली योजना की तुलना में हम रा मैटीरियल के सम्बन्ध में सैल्फ सफ़िशेंट होते जा रहे हैं या अब तक दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करते हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Partly we are importing and partly we are developing our own indigenous goods.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Which are the main countries which are at present importing these goods from India . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh's question was whether we are racing towards becoming self-sufficient.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are partly becoming self-sufficient and we are partly importing.

Mr. Speaker: That means we are progressing, towards self-sufficiency.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Which are the main countries that are importing these sports goods from India and may I know whether Government has any plan to explore the possibilities of other market also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have here a list of about 17 countries. The United Kingdom, in 1963, imported Rs. 11 lakhs worth of these goods. Malaya-Singapore imported Rs. 9 lakhs worth of these goods. East Germany Rs. 6 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: Only the names of the countries need be mentioned.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These are the three main countries.

सूत की मिलें

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*486. **श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री चाण्डक :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों में सूत की पचपन नई मिलें खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में कितनी कितनी मिलें खोली जायेंगी ;

(ग) सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को क्या सहायता देगी ; और

(घ) ये मिलें कब और किन राज्यों में खोली जायेंगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal envisages that 20 to 25 mills should be set up in the public sector and the rest in the co-operative sector.

(c) Any assistance that the co-operative sector may require will be given to the extent possible.

(d) These mills are intended to be set up during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods in areas which will be decided in consultation with the Planning Commission, preference being given to backward areas.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know how many licences are lying unutilised and whether Government have enquired about the reason for it and what steps Government are going to take against those persons who are holding those licences for a long time without doing anything?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is a general question. We have licensed about 600 and odd units. The total comes to about six million spindles. Of these, about 3,50,000 spindles have come up and another 3,90,000 is coming up. There are very many difficulties in the way like shortage of machinery, restrictions of import of machinery, financial difficulties and so on.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the break-up of the components, on a percentage basis of the Indian machinery and imported machinery in a spinning mill?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Roughly, the imported machinery will be about 25 per cent, and 75 per cent will be indigenous.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The hon. Minister said that they are going to

set up so many mills: If there is shortage of funds for import of machinery, may I know what is the programme for these mills?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a separate question altogether.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether it is a fact that Mafatlal Mills started a textile mills, which they called "standard mill", at Dewas in Madhya Pradesh, for which the land was given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the foreign exchange was arranged by the Central Government, and later on this mill was shifted to some other place; if so, may I know under what circumstances permission was granted to this mill to shift it to another place and what is the name of the place where they have shifted it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, this is a specific question about a particular mill and I would require notice to answer that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि पंद्रह बीस मिलें लगाई जायेंगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन मिलों में कितने लोगों को काम मिलेगा उन में किस क्वालिटी का कपड़ा बनेगा और क्या उन में भारत में बनी हुई मशीनें लगेंगी या बाहर से मंगाई जायेंगी।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These are supposed to be of the size of 25,000 spindles. Possibly each mill will give employment to about a thousand people. Weaving is not in contemplation in these mills.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how many cotton mills have applied for expansion during the previous year and in how many cases the licences were granted and whether they were properly utilized?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not give the exact number of mills which have asked for expansion. Some of them have taken steps to expand while many of them have not done it.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether Government propose to start one cotton spinning mill in Assam?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is still under consideration. It has got to be done in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know whether it is the policy of Government to transfer mills from the public sector to the co-operative sector?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mills in the public sector can be set up only by the State Governments and the Central Government. We contemplate the setting up of five export-oriented mills in the Central sector by the Central Government. The rest will be in the State Sector and the co-operative sector. There is no idea of shifting mills from one sector to the other.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Commensurate with the policy of Government of helping backward areas, may I know whether Government has considered the case of North Bihar?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is too early to assess the position.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jadhav.

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : चौथी योजना में जितनी सूती मिलें खुलेंगी वे तो खुलेंगी लेकिन उसके पूर्व मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि तीसरी योजना में सूती मिलें जिन जिन प्रदेशों में खोलना तय किया गया था क्या वे सब खुल गई हैं यदि नहीं तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी मिलें खोले जाने की सिफारिश की थी उन में से कितनी खुली हैं और जो नहीं खुली हैं या सूती मिलें नहीं खुली हैं उन के बारे में क्या किया गया है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have not got the figures separately for Madhya

Pradesh. As I have stated, about 6 million spindles have been licensed of which 3 lakhs spindles have been set up already. More are coming up.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav *rose—*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो जाधव साहब को चांस नहीं मिल सकता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आपने मुझे पुकारा था और मैं खड़ा भी हुआ था लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सरेंडर कर दें तो मैं क्या करूं।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the total number of applications received so far during the Third Plan period for spindlage in the co-operative sector, how many have been licensed and out of that how many are yet to come up and what is the economic size that is envisaged in this Plan?

Mr. Speaker: Not so many supplementaries in one question.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: There are only three parts.

Mr. Speaker: In such cases, if the Minister answers to only one part I will be content.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as the co-operative mills are concerned, there are 14 already functioning with a total spindlage of 1.75 lakhs. 21 are under construction. 26 more have been licensed. The total spindlage in the co-operative sector will be 10,25,000.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the number of pending licences?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said. . .

Mr. Speaker: It need not be answered.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: May I know whether the mills that are going to be set up in the public sector will be export-oriented? I am asking this question because the mills that are coming up with export-orientation will adopt the latest techniques in machinery development in cotton textile industry. Will the new mills cater to the internal requirements, or are they meant for export purposes?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted earlier, 5 mills will be run by the Central Government which will be export-oriented. 20 mills will be run by the State Governments. About 25 will be in the co-operative sector. So far as the mills are concerned, as far as possible, the latest machinery will be purchased.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: In my State of Gujarat I find. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The whole country is his State.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am referring to the policy of Government in the matter of co-operative societies. In my State the ex-Congress President is the Chairman of the cotton spinning mill. Is it the policy of the Government to appoint such ex-Congressmen as Chairmen of cotton mills?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga: How many of these co-operative spinning mills which are proposed to be organised are by the handloom weavers themselves, in view of the fact that the handloom weavers would be the biggest consumers of this yarn and also in view of the fact that they have been asking for their own separate co-operative spinning mills?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These co-operative spinning mills will be organised by the State Governments. There is provision for the handloom weavers also to participate because according to the Seminar on Co-operative Spinning Mills held in December 1963 it was laid down that the membership of these spinning mills will be confined to handloom and power-loom weavers' societies or co-operative mills, individual handloom and power-loom units, hosiery units, ginning and

processing co-operative cotton mills etc. Therefore, there is ample provision.

श्री शिव नारायण : मफत लाल की तरफ से या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रोपोजल गवर्नमेंट के पास आई है कि दूसरी मिल खोलने की इजाजत दी जाए ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted, regarding a particular mill, I require notice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know, in view of the fact that there is a shortage of foreign exchange and in view of the fact that there is a great demand for the establishment of these mills, what action Government has taken to pre-plan the production of textile machinery in the country itself?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are some machinery manufacturers in the country. They are manufacturing several items which go to make a spinning mill. We are being assisted by them. By and large, we may have to import of about 25 per cent of the future requirements from abroad. We have made the provision accordingly.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether some spinning mills were to be established in Bihar and some licences were to be issued. . .

Mr. Speaker: The Minister cannot answer about individual States. Next Question.

N.C.D.C. Collieries

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*488. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual production of the N.C.D.C. Collieries has come down from 10 million tons in 1963 to 8 million tons in 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decline;

(c) the number of N.C.D.C. mines which have been closed down, or are likely to be closed in the near future;

(d) whether it is a fact that in the mechanised mines most of the machines are lying idle; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction to this state of affairs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Production from the collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation was 9.35 million tonnes in 1963 and 8.16 million tonnes in 1964. The main reason for the fall in prodution is that the demand for coal has not picked up to the expected level.

(c) To prevent a continued imbalance between the production of coal and its off take, NCDC has suspended production in three of its new mines and slowed down the development of another three. Besides this, three old pits in the Giridih group of collieries are to be closed in the future, but this is due to exhaustion of the coal seams.

(d) and (e). As production and development have had to be restricted because the demand for coal has not picked up to the extent expected, the utilisation of some machines has been correspondingly reduced. As and when the demand for coal picks up the utilisation of these machines will increase.

Some machines have also been out of commission for want of spare parts. Action has been taken to procure the spare parts required.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know, as a result of this unforeseen decline in coal consumption, what is the amount of capital which is locked up in these new mines of the N.C.D.C. which have recently been opened and which cannot be operated now?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It will be diffi-

cult to give now the separate figures for these mines. We are trying to use the machinery and the men who are there in some other mines since we are trying to develop production of metallurgical coal. Though we are slowing down production of grade II and grade III coals, we are trying to increase the production of metallurgical coal. Therefore, we will be able to use them. I am not able to give now the separate figures of the cost of each mine.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Minister aware of the fact that due to this slowing down of production and closure of some mines, a large number of workers in these mines have been threatened with retrenchment and what steps, if any, are going to be taken to see that instead of being retrenched they are absorbed in other mines of N.C.D.C.?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. We have given them the offer. Those who want to retire voluntarily are given compensation and those who want employment are being transferred to other mines. We do not want to throw anybody in the streets

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : स्पेयर पार्ट्स नहीं मिलने के कारण जो मशीनें आइडल पड़ी हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक ये स्पेयर पार्ट्स आ जायेंगे और ये मशीन चालू हो जायगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : स्पेयर पार्ट्स के आर्डर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन सही बात है कि स्पेयर पार्ट्स और दूसरे कारणों से जितना परसेंटेज बन्द था उस में पिछले दिनों में काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैंने पूछा है कि कब तक ये स्पेयर पार्ट्स आ जायेंगे इसका कोई टाइम निश्चित है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : आर्डर दिया हुआ है, कब तक आ जायेंगे यह कहना मुश्किल है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the production capacity of the NCDC is higher than what is being produced now, and if so, what are the reasons which have compelled it to lower its production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The production capacity is definitely higher, but on account of the slackness of demand, we have closed down certain mines and slackened the production in certain mines.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any scientific investigation has been made to find out the reasons for the low consumption of coal and whether price is one of the factors responsible for this?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No. It is due to various reasons such as dieselisation and use of oil in cement factories; also, there was an inflated demand when there was shortage. There are so many factors which are responsible for this.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Giridih colliery in the NCDC group of mines is losing heavily for the last several years, and if so, whether Government propose to run it or close it down?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is true that certain pits have been exhausted in the Giridih collieries, and we are losing heavily. We have a programme to shut those mines down.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The production of coal has gone down due to the reduction in demand, and this in turn has gone down on account of some of the machines going out of commission. May I know whether Government intend to break this circle?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We are trying to break the circle, because in the Fourth Plan period the demand would again pick up.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of this background, particularly,

that certain varieties of low-grade coal cannot be used for any other purpose except the thermal generation of electricity, will Government consider the question of lowering the prices at least of these varieties, so that the demand would increase?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): The lowering of prices depends on greater production; only then it would become cheaper. But as it stands now, it will be difficult to lower the prices. Every thermal plant is being supplied with coal, and we have enough coal for the other thermal plants also.

Shri A. P. Jain: It seems to be a common malaise that machinery are lying idle for want of spare parts. The other day, we heard about tractors, and today, we are hearing about coal machinery. May I know whether the hon. Minister is taking steps to see that the highest priority is given to these small things so that valuable machinery may not run idle?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I came to know of this when I visited Ranchi, and I was myself very unhappy about it. We have taken steps not only to see that we get the spare parts but to see that the surplus machinery is given to other undertakings also. We have notified the other undertakings about the surplus machinery that we have so that the machinery could be used elsewhere if not in the NCDC.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Deputy Minister had said that he did not know when the spare parts would come.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: We have ordered for these spare parts.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Many geologists are engaged by the NCDC. May I know whether it is a fact that the geologists are being retrenched, and if so, will they be recommended to the other Ministries of the Government?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know. I am taking the news from my hon. friend. I do not think that we have retrenched geologists.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आज कल गाड़ियां बहुत लेट चलती हैं और उस के लिये कारण यह बतलाया जाता है कि कोयला बढ़िया किस्म का नहीं मिलता। तो क्या घटिया किस्म का कोयला रेलों के लिये दिया जा रहा है और आप घटिया किस्म के कोयले का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : रेलवे की जो मांग होती है उसी के मुताबिक कोयला दिया जाता है। कभी कभी किसी खदान से हलके किस्म का कोयला आ जाता है।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि फिरोजाबाद में बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं वहां बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां काम कर रही हैं और उन को कोयला भेजना बन्द कर दिया गया है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कोयले की तो कोई कमी नहीं है पूरा कोयला दिया जा रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह के स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं कि क्या कारण है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोयला टार्जेट से ज्यादा पैदा हो गया है और जो पब्लिक सैक्टर हैं उस में कम होता है। क्या कभी दोनों क्षेत्रों का कम्पेरिजन किया गया है।

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Even in the private-sector mines, the coal is there at the pit-heads. When we have 5 million tons of this surplus, it is not only at the NCDC mines but also in the private sector mines.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कुछ मजदूर यूनियनों ने हड़ताल करने की नोटिस दी है और वे 22 तारीख को हड़ताल करने जा रही हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इन कोयले की खदानों में।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी नहीं वह हड़ताल करने नहीं जा रहे हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Some time back it was announced here by the Minister concerned that stocks would be dumped near the consumption areas. From experience, may I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that as far as Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and some other areas are concerned, no such dumps have been created? Has this question been examined? May I know whether it is because of the non-existence of these dumps that the demand for coal has decreased, and if so, what action Government are taking in this regard?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I thought the railway bottleneck was removed. It is only on the south-eastern section that there is some bottleneck. In Punjab and Kashmir, I did not hear of any difficulty about transport. There will be no difficulty.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I was referring to dumps.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As regards keeping dumps in places, it is only done when there is difficulty of transport. Dumps are there near the pitheads. Transport is easy. I do not think it is necessary to have dumps in every State.

जमालपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप

*490. **श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जमालपुर रेलवे वर्कशाप तथा अन्य रेलों के ऐसे लोकोमोटिव वर्कशापों में जहां आजकल केवल स्टीम लोकोमोटिव की ही मरम्मत की जाती है अन्य प्रकार की मरम्मत का काम शुरू करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन वर्कशापों में कई ऐसे परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं जिनसे कि वे स्टीम के स्थान पर डीजल तथा इलैक्ट्रिक इंजनों के चालू हो जाने के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले मरम्मत कार्य को कर सकें ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कुछ कारखानों में जहां इस समय भाप रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत होती है जोड़-बदल करके वहां डीजल और बिजली के रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत तथा ओवरहालिंग के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं का विकास करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है या की जा रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के खड़गपुर कारखाने और पूर्व रेलवे के कचरापाड़ा कारखाने में काम शुरू किया जा चुका है। जब और जैसी जरूरत होगी दूसरे कारखानों में भी इस तरह की सुविधाओं का उत्तरोत्तर विकास किया जायेगा।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मेरा सवाल खास तौर से जमालपुर कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जमालपुर कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है या करने जा रही है। अगर वहां बिजली के एंजिनों की मरम्मत का काम नहीं शुरू हो सका तो मजदूरों की छंटनी होगी या उनकी दूसरी जगह बदली की जायेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मजदूरों की बिल्कुल छंटनी नहीं होगी। वहां, पूर्वी रेलवे में बिजली और डीजल लोकोमोटिव्ज के प्रादुर्भाव के कारण और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में भी इन तीनों कारखानों की तरक्की की जा रही है। खड़गपुर में डीजल लोकोमोटिव के लिये, कचरापाड़ा में फिलहाल एलेक्ट्रिक लोकोमोटिव के लिये और जमालपुर में प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। उन स्टीम लोकोमोटिव्ज के लिए जो पहले कंचरापाड़ा में भी बनते थे, सारा कार्य किया जायेगा और रिपेअर भी होगा। इस प्रकार जो वर्तमान आवश्यकता है वे सारी आवश्यकतायें इन तीनों कारखानों में पूरी हो जायेंगी। जैसा मैंने मूल प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में कहा, जरूरत पड़ने पर और जगहों में भी उनका विस्तार किया जायेगा और जमालपुर

कारखाने का हित पूरी तरह ध्यान में रहेगा ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पिछली इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम लागू करने की वजह से एक हजार स्किल्ड वर्कर्स जमालपुर में सर्प्लस हो गये, जिसके कारण बहुत से सेमी स्किल्ड और स्किल्ड कर्मचारियों की तरक्की रुक गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अगर जमालपुर के लोगों को इस प्रकार से सर्प्लस किया जायेगा तो क्या उनको दूसरी जगह प्रमोशन देने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी या क्या वहीं पर इस प्रकार का कार्य शुरू होगा ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस प्रश्न के माने होते हैं कि डीजलाइजेशन और एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को रोका जाये । लेकिन हम लोग उसे रोकेंगे नहीं, और इन्सेन्टिव स्कीम लागू होने में भी कोई त्रुटि हो गई तो उसे भी नहीं रोका जायेगा । लेकिन जहां तक कार्यकर्ताओं की छंटनी का सवाल है, उसे हम जरूर ध्यान में रखेंगे । लेकिन सारी विचारधारा यही होगी कि गति ज्यादा बढ़े रेलों की और ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्षमता पैदा हो कार्यकर्ताओं में ।

Salem Neyveli Steel Project

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*491. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bahgwat Jha Azad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in taking a decision on the setting up of a steel plant based on Salem iron ore and Neyveli Lignite; and

(b) if so, a brief outline thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The British American Steel works for India Consortium (BASIC) have been asked to study the Detailed Project Report for a steelworks in the Neyveli-Salem region along with the feasibility reports for steelworks in the Bailadila-Visakhapatnam and Goa-Hospet regions, and to recommend suitable sites. Their recommendations are expected by May 1965, after which a decision in the matter would be taken.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Will this be in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will be in the public sector.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this consortium have agreed to finance this project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Those details have not yet been worked out.

Shri Shivamurthi Swamy: May I know whether Dastoor and Co., has recommended the starting of a steel factory at Hospet?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No question of recommendation. Some preliminary reports have been prepared by some people.

Shri Kandappan: This question is a specific one with regard to the Salem-Neyveli Steel Project. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is aware that according to the expert opinion the Salem ore is of a special quality, devoid of phosphorus and sulphur content, and that the foreign exchange involved in setting up the plant is very low?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I would like to leave all these technical matters to the experts.

Shri Kandappan: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the foreign exchange involved would be very low.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Government is aware of the excitement of the Madras Members, of Mysore Members and also of Andhra Members.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह खयाल किया है कि बहुत दिनों से यह सवाल सदन के सामने लाया जा रहा है और इसके बारे में आज कल करते करते बहुत दिन हो गए ? क्या अब सरकार कह सकती है कि यह काम कब तक हो जाएगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, a programme has been given. By the end of May we will get the report.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a statement by the Industries Minister of Madras, Shri Venkataraman, that whatever may happen, the Salem plant is going to be organised and brought into being by the Madras Government?

Shri Kandappan: It is a commitment on the floor.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know clearly the position of the relationship between the Central Government and the State Governments, and if the Andhra Government also will be allowed to go its own way and set up its own factory?

Shri A. P. Jain: Mysore also.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have read in the press a statement in the Madras Assembly. As to what he meant. I have no details. Only this morning I read it in the press.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total cost of the scheme and the foreign exchange component of the scheme? May I know whether finding the foreign exchange component of the scheme is one of the main reasons for the delay in coming to a decision on this matter?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Only after the project report is received, can we say about the foreign exchange and all that.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: I asked for the total cost of the scheme and the foreign exchange part.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what I say. For any scheme, only after the project report is submitted the foreign exchange component and the rupee component are known.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: May I know whether Dastoor and Co's report will be placed before the expert committee, or the expert committee will independently go into the merits of the Salem project?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: All the reports have been sent to the expert committee, including Dastoor and Co's report on Salem. They submited a report on Hospet. On Vizag, the Hindustan Steel people submitted a report. Every paper we had we have sent to them.

Shri Paramasivan: What is the reason for referring the matter to the Anglo-American consortium when it was already finalised by the previous Minister?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It was not finalised by the previous Minister.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any estimate has been made as to whether steel to be produced from Neyveli lignite will be more costly or cheaper?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not want to express any opinion at this stage. I am likely to be misunderstood.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the experience and costly service of Dastoor and Co., could not be utilised in the Bokaro project, may I know whether Government will now utilise their service in the next project?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not able to answer.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi

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*492. **Shri Himatsingka:**
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale retrenchment of both technical and non-technical personnel is contemplated in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b) Due to civil construction works tapering off in the H.E.C., the position is being assessed by the management taking into account its own internal requirements in other branches. The results will be known only after the assessment is complete. It is not possible at this stage to say precisely about the extent of retrenchment which may become necessary.

Shri Himatsingka: Very often we hear that due to stoppage of work a great deal of loss is being caused. Have the Government taken proper steps to prevent such losses?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Though this question does not emanate from the main question, if the Speaker permits, I will answer it.

Mr. Speaker: We have a question about retrenchment here. That is a different question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that an enquiry was made regarding some personnel or officers regarding the stoppage of work and is it a fact, that instead of retrenchment for them, they had been promoted and sent to some other place?

Mr. Speaker: Only because he has brought in the word 'retrenchment', this does not become relevant.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: What are the grounds for which actually the Government go in for such an assessment?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is as a result of the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee that this assessment is being made.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that the employment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is very much less, may I know whether sympathetic consideration will be given to them?

Shri T. N. Singh: Every sympathetic consideration will be given to their claims.

Shri A. P. Sharma: If after the assessment the number of workers is considered to be more than what is required, what is the Government going to do? Are they going to be re-employed elsewhere?

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question.

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या छंटनी करते समय सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि इनमें जो डिसप्लेस्ड परसन्स हैं उनका एम्पलायमेंट बहुत कम हुआ है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I believe about 1700 of the civil construction personnel have been declared surplus. I would like to know whether in view of the fact that these people are all trained and qualified technical people, any steps are under consideration for seeing that they are absorbed in the public-sector projects? For instance there is the construction at Bokaro and other places going on.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I asked the same question but you said, Sir, that

it was hypothetical. It is practically the same question.

Mr. Speaker: But that question was put in that form. You went on to say 'if, after the assessment is made, it becomes necessary.....'

Shri A. P. Sharma: I wanted to know whether they would be re-employed.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: About 1700, I do not think that any such final assessment had been made. So far as their employment is concerned, we are already taking it up with Bokaro and other steel projects also. In our own plant, the HMT, though the estimated number of workers is 1840, only 125 had been appointed and some may also be absorbed there.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि रांची हैवी इंजिनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में और इस तरह के अन्य कारखानों में वरकर आवश्यकता से अधिक हैं । क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ओवर स्टाफिंग की बातें कही गई हैं । लेकिन यह सवाल तो खास तौर से कांस्ट्रक्शन स्टाफ का है जो कि शुरू से ही टेम्पोरेरी रखे जाते हैं, वे परमानेंट स्टाफ में हैं ही नहीं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact taat construction work is going on at Hardwar and other places, will these people retrenched here be absorbed at Hardwar and other places?

Mr. Speaker: The same question is being repeated.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Government is thinking of having an engineering pool just like the Scientists pool for the unemployed or the would-be unemployed civil engineers?

Mr. Speaker: Let us first see the assessment.

12.00 hrs.

Short Notice Questions

Export of Finished Steel

S.N.Q. 4 { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:** **Shri Shinkre:** **Shri Brij Raj Singh:** **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:** **Shri Omkar Singh:** **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri Kapur Singh:** **Shri Buta Singh:** **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of Indian finished steel worth rupees seventeen lakhs recently exported to the United Kingdom was refused by the consignee, as reported in the press, for having arrived damaged as a result of faulty and defective packing and handling;

(b) if so, the particulars of the deal and an estimate of loss due to its rejection; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy this situation and also to avoid the recurrence of such happenings?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) और (ख). निर्यातकर्ताओं को कुछ प्राइवेट फर्मों द्वारा बुक किये हुये पृथक पृथक करारों के अन्तर्गत प्रचलित इस्पत की 1682 टन के लगभग सीधी छड़ों का, जिनका मूल्य लगभग सात लाख रुपये का लगभग था, निर्यात किया गया था । माल पाने वालों का कहना है कि गन्तव्य स्थान पर माल मुड़ी हुई और बलदार दशा में पहुंचा । आजकल इस मामले को विदेशी फर्मों के साथ सामान्य वाणिज्यिक

प्रथाओं के अनुसार तय किया जा रहा है। अभी तक हानि का अनुमान लगाया जाना है।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड इस बात की जांच कर रही है कि जिस नुकसान का दावा किया गया है वह कैसे हुआ है। अंतरिम उपाय के रूप में उन्होंने ऐसी शिकायतों की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कारखानों तथा नौस्थानों (docks) में माल का ठीक पैकिंग और हस्तांतरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही की है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में फरमाया है कि सरकार द्वारा इसकी चांच कराई जा रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह जांच रिपोर्ट कब तक आजायेगी ? क्या इस प्रकार का माल हमने पहली बार पहुंचाया है जिस कारण कि यह पैकिंग ठीक प्रकार से नहीं की गई, यदि पहली बार पहुंचाया है तो क्या उस फैक्टरी को जिसने की यह डिफर्क्टिंग पैकिंग की थी, इस बारे में पूरी हिदायत दे दी गई है कि पकिंग को इस प्रकार से करना चाहिए

श्री प्र चं सेठी : वैसे तो कुल निर्यात अभी तक 30,000 टन का हो चुका है और उस में से कुल 1682 टन यह पहला ऐसा माल है जिसमें कि 40, 40 फुट की लम्बी छड़े रवाना की गई जोकि गम्य स्थान पर मुड़ी हुई और बलदार दशा में पहंची। डिफक्टिव पैकिंग के बारे में शिकायत थी। उनके हैंडलिंग में डॉक और रेल में कुछ गड़बड़ी आई है जिसके कि बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई विभाग है कि जब यह माल रवाना होता है तो उसके रवाना होने से पहले उसकी पूरी पैकिंग कर ली जाय और उस की रिपोर्ट पूरी सरकार को दी जाय कि इस की ठीक प्रकार से पैकिंग की गई है और तब उस के बाद उसे रवाना किया जाय।

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): To admit frankly, the packing was defective. This is a type of material which was exported for the first time, and naturally there was some defective packing. I will have to confess that the job was not done well. We will go into it further; an enquiry will be held not only by the HSL but also by the Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the whole nation is very much interested to know that the first export of the Hindustan Steel abroad should be received well, may I know whether the Government has made any enquiry as to whether this first export was supervised by the manager and the other higher authorities of that concern?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This was not the first export. It was the first export of this type of material—long bars. Otherwise, we have been exporting for the last two or thee years. The HSL itself has appointed a committee of three people to study it and negotiate the matter with the people who have purchased if from us. The reason for bad packing has to be enquired into. The Government would also like to enquire into it. Apart from the HSL itself doing it, we are taking steps to enquire into it and find out the reason and rectify it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जैसा कि आम कायदा है कि रेलवेज से इस तरह का जो सामान भेजा जाता है तो उस के सिरे पर टाट आदि बांध दिया जाता है तो क्या यह टाट आदि छड़ों के सिरे पर बांधी गई थी ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: These are details which we will have to find out: there was some defective packing.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टील तो इतनी मजबूत चीज है कि उसको जल्दी से मोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है तो क्या वह छड़े कोई मोम की बनी हुई थी जोकि इस तरीके से मुड़

गई । इस डिफैक्टिव पैकिंग के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : स्टील की इतनी लम्बी अर्थात 40, 40 फुट लम्बी छड़े अक्सर मुड़ जाया करती हैं बाक़ी यह बात सही है कि उनकी पैकिंग ठीक तरीके से नहीं की गई थी, उस के लिए जांच की जा रही है और आयन्दा इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न होने पाये इस के लिए भी सावधानी बरती जा रही है ?

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Export of Tobacco

*478. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing a stiff competition in the matter of export of Tobacco manufactures to the various countries;

(b) if so, the assistance Government propose to give to the Indian exporters in tiding over their difficulties;

(c) the terms of reference and composition of the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Ranganathan, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, to suggest measures for stepping up the export of tobacco manufactures; and

(d) when the Report is likely to be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Even though competition is there, our overall performance in recent months has been quite encouraging. Against a total export of different varieties of Indian tobacco manufactures of the value of Rs. 66 lakhs in the whole of the year 1963-64, our total exports during the period April-November, 1964 stood at Rs. 105 lakhs, representing a sizeable increase.

(b) Government will examine the question of grant of any assistance to Indian exporters in the light of recommendations which the Ranganathan Committee may make.

(c) A statement showing the composition and terms of reference of the Committee referred to is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4016/65].

(d) The Committee held its first meeting on the 1st February, 1965. It is expected that the Committee will submit its report in the next three months.

Requirement of Steel

*479. **Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market analysis was made about the total requirement of steel in the country prior to planning steel production in the public sector plant at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela and if so, the basis of such analysis;

(b) the steps taken for ensuring full utilization of the steel produced in the public sector plant;

(c) whether it is a fact that difficulties are being experienced in marketing the steel available from the public sector plant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There was no detailed market analysis regarding the steel requirements in the country before the three public sector steel plants were initially set up. The decision to build Rourkela as a flat product plant was, however, taken during the First Five Year Plan because it was felt that there was a wide gap between the demand and supply of these products. Similarly Bhilai was built to meet the growing require-

ments of rails and structurals. Durgapur is also a bar and shape plant which also makes railway material like sleeper and wheels and axles.

For the purposes of planning and production in the Third and Fourth Plan periods, reliance was largely placed on the demand estimates made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

(b) The capacity existing in the public sector steelworks is being utilised in full. The Works produce steel on the basis of orders already secured.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Compressors

*487. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri Daljit Singh: / Shri P. K. Deo: / Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: / Shri Koya: / Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 283 on the 18th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress since made with regard to the establishment of the project for the manufacture of heavy pumps and compressors in the country; and

(b) whether any site has been selected for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed with Soviet authorities in December, 1964, for undertaking detailed investigations in regard to site, collection of initial technical and economic data and for the preparation of the Memorandum of Instructions for a detailed project report. A team of Russian experts, who had been working on this, submitted, in February, 1965, a Report on the selection of the site for the Project, which is being considered.

Bhilai Steel Project

*485. { Dr. U. Misra: / Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee under the Ministry of Labour Employment has held the Bhilai Steel Project guilty of breach of the Code of Discipline in relations to industrial relations in the capitive iron ore mines; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the position?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee considered two matters relating to the Bhilai Steel Plant at its meeting held on 29th August, 1964. The first related to the dispute concerning the interpretation of the scope of the settlement dated 3rd November, 1962, between the Bhilai Steel Plant management and Steel Workers' Union, Bhilai; on this the Committee felt that the Labour Ministry might decide further steps to be taken in the light of legal advice.

The second subject considered by the Committee related to the abolition of the contract system of labour in the mines owned by the Bhilai Steel Plant. Here the Committee felt that the contract system should be terminated as soon as possible.

(b) On the first point the Government of India have referred the dispute for decision to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, on 21st December, 1964.

On the second subject, only departmental labour is employed in the mechanised mines of the Bhilai Steel Plant. In the Dalli mine manual rais-

ing of iron ore is undertaken through contractors on a purely temporary basis till this mine is mechanised.

Export of Tea

*487. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overseas sales of Indian tea have been stagnant during the past few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to improve the position of Indian tea in the international market?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The exports have been steady for 1960-61 1961-62, and 1963-64 at about Rs. 123 crores. For 1962-63, it has reached to Rs. 129 crores. Again in this year 1964-65 for the first nine months, the exports of tea are reaching Rs. 103.5 crores and are expetecd to end at about Rs. 135 crores.

Railway Wagons

*489. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a drastic curtailment in the supply of railway wagons to the coal industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Railway authorities that this cut has resulted in heavy accumulation of stocks at pit heads which may lead to reduction of coal production; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Cotton

*493. **Shri M. Malaichami:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. S. Patel:
Shri Tulsidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sudden fall in the prices of cotton after the enforcement of the cotton survey scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that quality cotton is not available to mills adequately at economic rates; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Prices have been ruling round about the appropriate statutory ceilings.

(b) No, Sir. Mills are able to secure their supplies at the ruling prices.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Delegation to African Countries

*495. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Koya:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred No. 356 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) the extent to which the reocommendations of the Indian Industrialists' Goodwill Delegation which visited some African countries in September-October, 1964 have been implemented; and

(b) the likely outcome of the implementation of these recommendations in the matter of earning foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Most of the recommendations are of a far reaching and long term character and the process of implementation is therefore a continuous one. Several joint venture projects have already been started or are in a fairly advanced stage in Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Libya. These include cotton textiles, enamelware, sugar, cement pipes, pencils, soap, oil extraction, razor blades and light engineering goods. The other specific recommendations in the Report have been widely publicised. Interested Indian industrialists are pursuing the prospects indicated in the report and the necessary assistance is being given by Government.

(b) It is anticipated that there will be an increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result of the establishment of joint ventures abroad. It is too early to give any estimates.

Salt Industry

*496. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salt industry in the country is facing a critical situation owing to the heavy accumulation of the stocks of common salt; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tackle the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). As a result of steps taken to increase the production of salt during the Third Plan period to meet the increasing demands of the salt-based chemical industry, there is at present some surplus production of common salt; the accumulation of stocks is not, however, any cause for concern.

Hoarding of Steel

*497. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron and Steel Advisory Council at its recent meeting drew Government's attention to large-scale waste and hoarding of steel by public undertakings;

(b) if so, whether Government have verified these allegations and the result thereof; and

(c) the other recommendations made by the Council and Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). At the meeting of the Iron & Steel Advisory Council held on 20-2-1965, a member alleged that some Government projects and public undertakings held at stocks of steel which were much larger than their normal requirements, and cited one particular example. The stocks of the unit quoted were looked into by the concerned Department and it was found that the allegations made by the member at the meeting were not justified.

(c) The Committee did not make any specific recommendations. During the discussion, individual members mentioned various points and suggestions for Government's consideration. These are being examined.

GATT

*498. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a protocol incorporating various amendments including the addition of the new chapter for aid by developed countries to developing ones in the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade was recently signed in Geneva;

(b) if so, what specific amendments have been made in the agreement;

(c) the countries which have signed the protocol; and

(d) which developed countries have so far relaxed import restrictions from still developing countries and how Indian exports are likely to be increased thereby during the ensuing year?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Final Act and Protocol incorporating the new chapter in the GATT and a list showing the countries which have so far signed the protocol is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4017/65. (Statements I and II)].

(d) A list of items of interest to India on which the developed countries have reduced or removed import duties is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4017/65. (Statement III)] The developed countries have also announced from time to time liberalisation of import restrictions on some products of interest to developing countries. Efforts are being made continuously to take advantage of these as well as other favourable developments for promoting our exports. Exports are however governed by a number of other factors and the extent to which these liberalisation measures will facilitate increased exports cannot be assessed precisely.

पंजाब में रेशम कीट पालन उद्योग

1269. **श्री हेमराज :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर, 1964 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 933 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेशम उद्योग का विकास करने के बारे में पंजाब सरकार से इस बीच उत्तर प्राप्त हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). पंजाब के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में रेशम उद्योग का विकास करने विषयक संशोधित योजना की पंजाब सरकार से अब भी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Over-bridge at Rayagada (Orissa)

1270. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1241 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) the latest progress made so far regarding the construction of road over-bridge at Rayagada (Orissa); and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The selection of the site for the overbridge and the alignment for the approaches have yet to be finalised by the State Government and as such, it is not possible to indicate any target date for completion of the work at this stage.

Small Scale Industry in Rajasthan

1271. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shemes have been received from Rajasthan for the deve-

lopment of small scale industries during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon; and

(c) the nature of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir, in the State Annual Plan for 1965-66.

(b) Rs. 35·93 lakhs.

Particulars of the Schemes	Amount proposed for 1965-66 in Annual Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Loan to Small Scale Industries/Industrial Co-operatives	18·03
2. Subsidy to Small Scale Industries for Electricity	0·40
3. Subsidy to Financial Corporation	0·12
4. Subsidy to Industrial Co-operative for staff	0·20
5. Subsidy to District Industries Association for maintenance of Office	0·10
6. Cluster Type Training Centres	2·94
7. Leather works training Institute	1·40
8. Service-cum-Training Instt. for Ceramics	3·85
9. In Plant training	0·10
10. Strengthening of staff and expansion of Directorate of Industries	6·02
11. Small Scale Industries Corporation	0·50
12. Expansion of Industrial Research Laboratory	0·30
13. Common Facility Centres in Blocks	1·70
14. Social Welfare schemes	0·28
TOTAL	35·93

Geological Survey of Tirunelveli

1272. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been undertaken in Tirunelveli district of Madras State; and

(b) if so, its broad oulines and the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a), Yes, Sir. Geological Survey on 1"-1 mile scale of the entire district has almost been completed.

(b) The survey has indicated large reserves of high grade limestone and ilmenite and also occurrences of garnet, graphite, gypsum and mica.

The position in respect of the above minerals is broadly as follows:

1. *Limestone*: The following estimates refer to some of the important deposits of high calcium and dolomitic limestone:

Ramayyanapatti	3·98	million tonnes
Talaiyuttu	4·88	,,
Seliyanallur	0·78	,,
Gopalapuram	0·26	,,
Viranam	0·04	,,

The good quality limestone would be suitable for manufacture of lime, Portland cement and chemicals.

2. *Garnet, Ilmenite and Monazite*: The probable reserves of garnet in Ovari-Navaladi area is about 36,000 tonnes and in the Kuttankuli area, about 20,000 toones. About 32,000 tonnes of ilmenite, 1500 tonnes of Zircon, 9,500 tonnes of garnet and 1,400 tonnes of monazite are available in the region of Vaippar-Kallar.

3. *Gypsum*: A few hundred tonnes may be available from small occurrences in the Koilpatti, Ettaiyapuram and Srivaikuntam taluks.

4. *Others*: Other minerals that have been recorded in the district include felspar, magnetite and mica.

International Geological Congress

1273. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a paper submitted by Dr. Heezen, the U.S. Geologist in the International Geological Congress held in Delhi in mid-December 1964 regarding India moving northwards by about 2000 miles;

(b) if so, whether its implications in all aspects were discussed in that Congress; and

(c) the conclusions arrived thereat?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir

(c) This is a theory which has yet to be established conclusively.

Enquiry against a Railway Official of Delhi Main Station

1274. Shri Yashpal Singh Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 27th November, 1964 regarding an enquiry against a Railway Official on the Delhi Main Station for possessing disproportionate wealth and state the further progress made in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): In the departmental enquiry the Official concerned has been exonerated of the charge of being in possession of disproportionate assets. He has, however, been held responsible for technical infringement of Railway Services Conduct Rules, 1956, which require an employee to take prior permission of the administration before entering into any transaction relating to purchase of property etc.

Vending Contracts

1275. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. L. Verma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases where one vending contractor holds vending contract of one station but has been allotted another vending contract of another station by the Northern Railway Administration during 1st September, 1964 to 31st December, 1964; and

(b) the number of applications received for these contracts during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Two.

(b) Four applications were received in the case of one and 11 in the case of the other contract. In accordance with the extant orders there is no bar to contractors whose holdings are less than 2 units being allotted contracts, provided their total holdings do not exceed 2 units.

Stations on Delhi Division

1276. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. L. Verma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number and the names of Railway Stations on the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway which are proposed to be electrified during the year 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The following six stations are proposed to be electrified during the year 1965-66:

1. Bhanupli
2. Bhuchu

3. Jassia
4. Jaspalon
5. Khera Kalan
6. Nangloi.

अन्तर रेलवे स्टेशन से सीमेंट के बोरों की चोरी

1277. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 17 मार्च, 1964 को इन्दौर–खण्डवा सेक्शन पर अन्तर रेलवे स्टेशन के माल गोदाम का ताला तोड़ कर सीमेंट के 9000 बोरे चुराये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 31 मई, 1964 को उक्त बोरे बिना किसी आर्डर के अन्तर स्टेशन से बड़वाहा स्टेशन को बुक किये गये थे :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गोदाम का ताला 17 मार्च, 1964 को तोड़ा गया और पुलिस को 13 जून, 1964 को सूचित किया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ): (क) जी हां, 17-3-1964 को ताला खुला हुआ पाया गया । स्टाक में रखे गये कुल 483 बोरों में से 28-5-1964 को 218 बोरे गायब पाये गये ।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

28-5-1964 को जब अट्टार से बड़वाहा स्टेशन को सीमेंट भेजा जाना था, तो बोरों की गिनती करने पर यह पता लगा कि सीमेंट के 218 बोरे कम हैं । 2-6-1964 को इस मामले की रिपोर्ट पुलिस को कर दी गयी ।

(घ) इस संबंध में विभागीय जांच की गई । जांच के फलस्वरुप तीन रेल कर्मचारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया और उनके विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Exports

1278. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the rough estimate of the earnings that are sought to be realised from exports in the Fourth Five Pear Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The target of exports during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been placed at an overall level of Rs. 5,100 crores out of which the figure of Rs. 1,110 crores is expected to be reached in the year 1970-71.

Cobalt and Magnesium on Sea Bed of Arabian Sea

1279. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda**: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for prospecting cobalt and magnesium ores on the floor of Arabian Sea; and

(b) the extent to which these will be utilised in the scientific research and utilitarian purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Only small occurrences of nodules containing copper, cobalt and nickel are known on the bed of the Arabian Sea. There is no indication of the existence of magnesium. The Geological Survey of India will investigate these, while participating in the International Indian Ocean Expedition. The work is also included in the programme of investigations for the Fourth Plan. Further action will depend on the results of this investigation.

Detention of Agra bound Passenger Train

1280. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 21st December, 1964 at about 9.30 a.m. Agra bound passenger train was detained by passengers near Okhla as a protest against its habitual late running;

(b) whether it is a fact that some press photographers were manhandled by the police while taking snaps of the scene; and

(c) the number of persons arrested for staging this protest?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). On 21st December, 1964 no Agra bound passenger train was detained near Okhla. On 22nd December, 1964, 362 Up New Delhi-Agra Cantt. Passenger left New Delhi station right time at 8.50 hrs. but the train had to be detained at Hazrat Nizamuddin station for 13 minutes as the New Delhi-Tughlakabad goods train which left Hazrat Nizamuddin station at 8.50 hrs., suffered detention to the extent of 20 minutes between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Okhla due to one of the hosepipes being disconnected. As a result of the detention to 362 Up Passenger at Hazrat Nizamuddin station, the passengers resorted to repeated and indiscriminate pulling of alarm chain apparatus of 362 Up Passenger and the train was held up for 1 hr. and 35 minutes in the block section between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Okhla.

No press photographers were manhandled. Three persons were arrested by the Government Railway Police in this connection.

Derailment near Tilarth Station

1281. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pande.
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to sate:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 2 Dn. Oudh-Tirhit Mail was derailed near Tilrath Railway Station on Barauni-Katihar main line section of the North Eastern Railway on the 22nd December, 1964.

(b) if so, the number of persons injured or died as a result thereof; and

(c) the causes of the accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) As a result of the accident 5 passengers received minor injuries.

(c) The additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow who held an enquiry into this accident has not submitted his final report so far. According to his provisional findings the accident was caused by an act of sabotage.

Cement Factory in Kangra

1282. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarrted Question No. 116 on the 1st June, 1964 and state the progress made so far in the setting up of a cement factory in Kangra district of Punjab?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): On 16th August, 1963, an Industrial Licence was granted to M|s. Surrendra (Overseas) Private Ltd. for setting up a cement factory at Samloti in Kangra District. The party, having failed to take effective steps for the

implementation of the scheme, surrendered the licence which was then cancelled on the 14th August, 1964.

A fresh application for the grant of licence for setting up a cement factory in the same area received from another party is under consideration.

Traction Motors

1283. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways plan to undertake the manufacture of traction motors in their own workshops;

(b) if so, what type, design and capacity; and

(c) with whose collaboration these are proposed to be manufactured?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Yes. It has been planned to manufacture fully suspended type traction motors, for Broad Gauge A.C. freight locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The traction motors would be of the of the series wound DC pulsating current design of 1580 Horse Power. The foreign collaboration is with a Consortium of 8 Continental firms called the Group.

Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur

1284. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur proposes to manufacture coal washeries;

(b) whether any Design Organisation has been set up for this purpose;

(c) whether any collaboration has been sought for in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the name of the collaborator?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) and (d). Negotiations are going on with a team of Polish experts for setting up a Designs and Engineering Organisation and for manufacturing Coal Washeries equipment to the extent necessary.

Railway Hospitals

1285. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway Hospitals have extra beds for Tuberculosis patients;

(b) whether during the Third Five Year Plan period, any Railway Hospital has been expanded to accommodate T.B. Patients;

(c) how many T.B. patients are at present in the waiting list in Railway Hospitals; and

(d) how many seats are reserved in the general hospitals for Railway employees suffering from T.B.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 52 Railway Hospitals have 671 beds for Tuberculosis patients in Railway Chest Clinics attached to them.

(b) Yes. 275 beds have already been provided in the Railway Hospitals during the Third Five Year Plan period and additonal 589 have been planned for construction during the rest of the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) 501.

(d) 1061 seats have been reserved by the Railways in various Sanatoria in different parts of the country.

Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Railway Line

1286. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** / **Shri M. N. Swamy:** / **Shri Eswara Reddy:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned preliminary engineering and traffic survey for a broad gauge railway line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam Road;

(b) if so, what is the approximate length of the line;

(c) the estimated cost;

(d) the important towns that the line will touch; and

(e) when the survey party would start working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) The length of the line is approximately 259 Kilometres.

(c) The survey is estimated to cost Rs. 15·45 lakhs. The cost of construction of the line can be known only when the survey is completed.

(d) The alignment as tentatively proposed will touch the following important towns *en route*:

Sukma;

Kunta;

Kunavaram;

The final alignment can be decided only after the survey.

(e) The Survey party started fieldwork from February, 1965.

Coal in Madhya Pradesh

1287. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reserves of superior grade coal have been found in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that reserves of semi-coking coal have also been found in that area; and

(d) if so, the total quantity of coal mined from this area?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal reserves amounting to about 400 million tonnes, mainly of Grade I, have been estimated in Korba, Chirimiri, Charcha-Jhilimili, Bisrampur and Sohagpur areas in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Some coals available in Charcha-Jhilimili and Pench-Kanhan Valley are stated to possess semi-coking properties.

(d) In Madhya Pradesh, about 3.8 million tonnes of coal of Grade I and above were mined in 1964.

Japanese Technique of Steel Production

1288. { **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy** / **Shri Madhu Limaye:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team was sent to Japan to study the Japanese technique of steel and pig iron production on a small-scale and on sectional basis;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the team; and

(c) the steps taken for the procurement of such a small-scale production unit of steel mill for trial in high-grade iron ore rich areas of the country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A Delegation visited Japan in February-March 1964 to study the Japanese steel industry, but not the Japanese technique of steel and iron production on a small scale and on a sectional basis.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mechanisation of Iron Ore Mining

1289. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the steps, if any, so far taken in the mechanisation of iron ore mining in the country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The policy of Government is to encourage mechanisation of iron ore mines, wherever desirable, depending on the nature of the deposits, the topography, the scale of operations etc. So far, the following mines in the public sector have been mechanised:

(i) Rajhara mine attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(ii) Barsua mine attached to the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(iii) Bolani mine attached to the Durgapur Steel Plant which is being mechanised progressively;

(iv) Kiriburu Iron ore mine of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., which has been established for export purposes.

(The mechanisation of Dalli mine attached to the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Kemmangundi mine attached to the Mysore Iron & Steel Works is under consideration).

In addition to the mines mentioned above, No. 14 deposit of Bailadila in Madhya Pradesh which is being established by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., for export purposes, will be a fully mechanised mine.

The Daitari mine in Orissa being developed by the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., will also be mechanised.

2. The following major mines in the private sector are mechanised:

(i) Noamundi and Joda East mines of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,

(ii) Gua mine of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

Vending Contractors of Dhuri-Bhatinda Section of Northern Railway

1290. **Shri Buta Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints regarding the unsatisfactory working from public and railway officials have been received against the vending contractors on the Dhuri-Bhatinda Section in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these vending contractors have been fined by the Administration and still there is no improvement in their working; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not terminating their contracts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). As far as Dhuri station itself is concerned, there have been no complaints. Information in regard to other stations on the Dhuri-Bhatinda section is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway

1291. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of supplementary bills of Class IV Engineering staff and Class III Commercial and

Transportation staff of Delhi Division received in the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964 for arranging payment;

(b) the number of them which were passed for payment, returned and are still outstanding;

(c) the total number of contractor's bills received from 1st January 1964 to 31st December 1964 in the divisional Accounts Office, New Delhi, for arranging payment; and

(d) the number of them which are still outstanding?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a)

	Total No. of Supplementary bills received from 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1964.
(i) Class IV Engineering staff	939
(ii) Class III Commercial and Transportation staff	2495

(b)

	Total No. of bills passed	No. of bills returned and still outstanding
(i) Class IV Engineering staff	926	13
(ii) Class III Commercial and Transportation staff. . .	2448	47

(c)

Total number of contractor's bills received from 1-1-1964 to 31-12-1964 . .	1745

(d)

No. of bills still outstanding . .	Nil

2468 (Ai) LSD—3.

Zinc Smelting Plant at Udaipur

1292. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 952 on the 4th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the affairs of the Metal Corporation of India have since been considered by Government and a decision regarding the setting up of a Zinc smelting Plant at Udaipur taken; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Manganese Ore Industries

1293. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee which had been formed to study the problems of the manganese ore industries has since submitted any report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Committee have not submitted their Report yet but are now expected to do so shortly.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Rajmash

1294. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Samnani:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of rajmash (pulses) has declined considerably; and

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to explore markets for its export and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Statistics of export of rajmash are not maintained separately. Exports of edible dry beans, which would include rajmash, increased from Rs. 9,952 in 1962-63 to Rs. 35,828 in 1963-64.

(b) Does not arise.

Exhibition in Berlin

1295. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany has invited India to participate in an exhibition to be held in Berlin from the 22nd September to October, 1965;

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to participate in the exhibition;

(c) the types of goods to be displayed in the exhibition; and

(d) in what way the participation in the exhibition will help India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Berlin Fair authorities extended invitation to the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Import of Steel

1296. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange allotted to the State of Orissa for the import of steel during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): An allocation of Rs. 28·09 lakhs of foreign exchange has been made to the State of Orissa during 1964-65 for the imported varieties of steel for small scale industries.

Heavy Industries in Orissa

1297. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any heavy industries are proposed to be established by the Central Government in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No Sir.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

1298. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in small-scale industries from Orissa during the last six months; and

(b) the names of countries to which they were sent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Nil. Training abroad in small scale industries is considered on the basis of the needs of the particular industry and quali-

fications of the individual for training and not on a state-wise basis:

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उद्योग

1299. **श्री मधु लिमये :**
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या सरकार ने मई, 1952 से मंजूर किये गये सरकारी तथा गैर–सरकारी उद्योगों के बारे में (एक) औद्योगिक लाईसेंस, पूंजी वस्तुओं के आयात, विदेशी मुद्रा, पूंजी सम्बन्धी लाईसेंस के बारे में आवश्यक सरकारी मंजूरियों की पूर्ति; (दो) उत्पादन शुरू होने तथा (तीन) उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूरा होने के बीच की अवधि के बारे में कोई आंकड़े एकत्र किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैर–सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों में खोली गई ऐसी इकाइयों की संख्या क्या है जिनके बारे में मंजूरी प्राप्त होने की तिथि तथा एककों को स्थापित करने के लिए कार्य शुरू होने तथा उनमें उत्पादन शुरू होने के बीच की अवधि तीन वर्ष से अधिक थी ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में एकत्रित किये आंकड़ों से ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसी इकाइयों के बारे में जिनकी आपस में तुलना की जा सकती है सरकारी क्षेत्रों की इकाइयों के लिये यह अवधि गैर–सरकारी क्षेत्र की इकाइयों की अपेक्षा अधिक रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). यद्यपि सरकार ने उल्लिखित बातों पर कोई विशिष्ट आंकड़े नहीं किये है तो भी उसे सरकारी और गैर–सरकारी क्षेत्र की अनेक परियोजनाओं में सरकार की मंजूरी मिलने तथा उत्पादन शुरू करने के बीच में लगने वाले तुलनात्मक अधिक समय के बारे में पता है । यह देरी विशेष रुप से संयंत्र और उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी तथा उपयुक्त और स्वीकार की जाने योग्य शर्तों पर विदेशी तकनीक और वित्तीय सहयोग मिलने में बहुधा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों के कारण हुई है ।

Jessop & Co.

1300. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the occasion of his first visit to Calcutta last year, the Prime Minister assured the workers of Messrs. Jessop & Co., that the concern would be completely taken over by Government if its management proved unsatisfactory;

(b) whether Government are aware of subsequent instances of serious mis-management and mass scale discharge of workmen; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) During his visit to the works of M|s. Jessop and Company Limited at Calcutta on the 20th September, 1964, the Prime Minister said that it was Government's intention to take over the factory.

(b) The Company is working quite satisfactorily now and has shown considerable increase in production and sales. There has been no instance of mis-management, nor has there been any mass scale discharge of workmen. There has been a reduction in the strength of the workers from 10,075 as on the day of the Prime Minister's

visit to 9,720 on 9th February 1965 due to the following reasons:—

(i) Retirement	59
(ii) Death	8
(iii) Resignation	13
(iv) Long absence without leave	48
(v) Casual workers	140
(vi) Temporary workers	87
TOTAL	355

(c) Does not arise.

असाम में कागज मिल

1301. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **उद्योग तथा संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार असाम में एक कागज मिल खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) क्या यह मिल विदेशी सहायता से खोला जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). इस विषय से संबंधित सभी आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं जिनके प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद उन पर उचित रूप से विचार करने के पश्चात् ही इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया जा सकेगा ।

Corruption Cases on N. E. Railway

1302. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected against the railway employees during 1964-65 on the North Eastern Railway, Division-wise;

(b) the nature of such cases; and

(c) the nature of punishments awarded to the delinquent officials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4018/65].

Stations on N.E. Railway

1303. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified stations on the North-Eastern Railway upto-date; and

(b) the number of stations proposed to be electrified during 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 262.

(b) Five.

Visit of Film Delegation to U.S.A.

1304. { Shri Koya:
{ Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-man Indian Film Delegation which recently visited U.S.A. has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the Report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main findings and recommendations contained in the Report are:

(i) While there is not much demand for our existing feature films, our documentaries are popular in the U.S.A.

(ii) For increasing exports of Indian films to U.S.A., the following steps would be necessary:—

Augmentation of sub-titling facilities in India, opening of a branch office of the Indian

Motion Pictures Export Corporation in the U.S.A. and provision of facilities for production of pictures in India by American producers.

खाद तथा गन्धक का कारखाना

1305. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खेतरी में खाद तथा गन्धक का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने की स्थापना विदेशी सहायता से की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों से सहायता मांगी गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) खेतरी में गन्धक की फैक्टरी लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, परन्तु तांबा प्रद्रावक से प्राप्त गन्धक के अंशों को गन्धक के तेजाब में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । गन्धक के तेजाब को प्रयोग करने के लिए उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करना भी विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) इस समय उर्वरक एकक स्थापित करने के लिए विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Third Class Sleeper Coaches

1306. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government propose to attach more third class sleeper coaches to important trains on the South Eastern Railway from 1st April, 1965; and

(b) if so, which are those trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा विभागीय परीक्षा

1308. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड सैक्शन आफिसरों के लिए मार्च, 1962 में सीमित विभागीय परीक्षा लेने वाला था जिसके नियम अगस्त, 1961 में जारी किये गये थे परन्तु यह परीक्षा स्थगित कर दी गयी और अब यह आगामी अप्रैल में होने जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त परीक्षा के आधार पद भरे जाने के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कुछ स्थान रक्षित किये गये थे पर इस पर अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) शुरू-शुरू में, यह परीक्षा विभागीय व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत मार्च, 1962 में होने वाली थी, लेकिन कुछ प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इसे स्थगित करना पड़ा ।

(ख) और (ग). गृह मंत्रालय के मौजूदा आदेशों के अनुसार, मई, 1965 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा जो परीक्षा ली जायेगी उसके परिणाम के आधार पर अनुभाग अफसरों के ग्रेड में खाली जगहों को भरने के लिए किसी तरह का आरक्षण अनुमत नहीं है ।

Export of Jute to Australia

1310. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing its jute market in Australia in view of the tough competition from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect of jute sackings.

(b) Compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection has been introduced from 1st January, 1965 for jute goods exports. A Jute Delegation led by the Jute Commissioner which is now in Australia to make an on the spot study of the market, will also investigate the reasons for the decline of import of sacking from India. The Government will take further suitable measures after studying the report of the Delegation.

Rail Links in Bastar Area in M. P.

1311. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the request of the Ministry of Rehabilitation the survey work for various rail links in Bastar Area in Madhya Pradesh connecting Bastar with the South and the North has been taken up;

(b) if so, the details of such rail links proposed to be surveyed; and

(c) how long will it take to complete the survey work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath). (a) to (c) Engineering and Traffic surveys for a new broad gauge line from Dantewara to Bhadrachalam Road (259 KMs) were sanctioned in January, 1965 and are expected to be completed by December, 1965. Feasibility-*cum*-cost studies for some other new links in the Dandakaranya area, such as a link from Dantewara to Dhalli Rajhara and another from near Ambaguda to somewhere South of the river Tel on the Raipur-Vizianagaram line, are also contemplated during 1965-66. A Budget provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for this purpose.

Ancillary Industries Committee

1312. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Chandak:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for appointing a Sub-Committee of the Ancillary Industries Committee in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) The details can be known only after the consideration is finalised.

Cold Rolled Black Plain Sheets

1313. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**
Shri Uikey:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Chandak:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the demands in respect of quantity of cold rolled black plain sheets received from various State Governments and the actual allocations made to them during the period October, 1962-March, 1963; and

(b) the criterion followed for making such allotments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The demands in respect of cold rolled black plain sheets received from various State Directors of Industries for small scale industries and the allocations made under Small Scale Industries Quota for October, 1962-March, 1963 period were as follows:—

Name of State	Demand in Metric Tons	Allocation in Metric Tons
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	17,750	2,750
Assam .	2,820	500
Bihar .	7,000	1,540
Gujarat .	12,500	1,400
Kerala . .	2,000	400
Madhya Pradesh	9,573	1,500
Madras .	4,817	1,400
Maharashtra .	17,500	2,750
Mysore . .	2,450	875
Orissa .	3,100	675
Punjab . .	11,837	4,735
Rajasthan . .	7,000	2,200
Uttar Pradesh .	15,845	3,750
West Bengal .	10,000	3,250
Jammu & Kashmir .	1,468	275
Himachal Pradesh	900	100
Tripura .	120	50
Manipur .	..	..
Pondicherry	125	50
Delhi . . .	9,000	1,750
Goa, Daman & Diu	167	50
TOTAL .	1,35,972	30,000

(b) The allocation to various States was made taking into account both previous periods' alllotment and demand received from the Directors of Industries for October, 1962-March, 1963 period.

मैसूर में कागज का कारखाना

1314. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसूर राज्य के शिमोगा जिले में कनाडा की सहायता से एक नया कागज बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी प्रस्तावित क्षमता क्या है ;

(ग) इसके लिए कनाडा से किस रूप में सहायता की आशा है ; और

(घ) इसके कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिभुदेन्द्र मिश्र): (क) जी, हां । मैसूर राज्य में शिमोगा के निकट अखबारी कागज / कागज बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए एक प्राइवेट फर्म को एक आशय-पत्र भेजा गया है ।

(ख) 30,000 टन अखबारी कागज/कागज प्रति वर्ष ।

(ग) कनाडा की फर्म भारतीय फर्म के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था

करने के साथ ही आस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों के अधीन विदेशों से आयात किये जाने वाले मशीनों के हिस्से प्राप्त करने में भी सहायता करेगी । प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा तथा योजना की सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक-व्यवस्था का हिसाब अभी लगाने को है ।

(घ) इस अवस्था में यह ठीक-ठीक कह सकना कठिन है कि कारखाने की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ।

Container Service

1315. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that container service has been introduced on any routes;

(b) if so, the number of such routes; and

(c) whether it is provided only on express goods trains or on other trains also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. One is, however, expected to be introduced, on an experimental basis, between Bombay and Ahmedabad by July, 65.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exploration of Gold and Silver

1316. { Shri D. C. Sharma; / Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to intensify operation for the exploration of gold and silver in the country during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigation of the Wynad gold field in Madras-Kerala, Bellara and Ajjanhalli (in Tumkur), Mangalore (in Gulbarga), Kempicot (in Hassan), Horalli (in Shimoga), Mysore and the auriferous tracts of Shingbhum and Dhanbad districts, Bihar, is contempleted in the Fourth Plan. Further investigation of the lead-zinc belt in Udaipur, Rajasthan, which also carry silver in the ore is also proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan. No independent occurrence of silver ore has been recorded in India. It is recovered as a by-product from lead-zinc or gold ores.

Export of Banana

1317. { Shri Malaichami: / Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 685 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the improvement made in the production of banana during the year 1964-65 after the setting up of two public sector corporations; and

(b) the quantity of banana exported during the above period and the value thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Only one public sector corporation, viz., The Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Madras, has been set up so far. Schemes have been sanctioned to increase the production of exportable varieties of Bananas during the year 1964-65 in the States of Andhra Pradesh Madras and Maharashtra.

(b 5453 tonnes of the value of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Rajhara and Nandini Mines.

1318. **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint of violation of Mines Act in Rajhara and Nandini Mines under Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) if so, the number of complaints received and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) (a) and (b). A few complaints were received and the management of the Bhilai Steel Plant was instructed to look into them.

Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation

1319. **Shri Chandak:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended grant of mining lease to the Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation for coal bearing areas in Bakhi and Bakho villages in Sohagpur Tehsil and for dolomite areas in village Domarpara in Sakti Tehsil;

(b) if so, when the application from Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation was received;

(c) whether the lease has been granted; and

(d) if not, when the same is likely to be granted?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A recommendation from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of a mining lease for coal over an area of 2438.95 acres in Bakahi and Bakaho villages in Sohagpur Tehsil in favour of the Madhya Pradesh Mining Corporation was received in October, 1964. No application in respect of dolomite has been received.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under examination.

शोलापुर स्टेशन के पास रेल दुर्घटना

1320. **श्री कांबले :**
श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री बसवन्त :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 जनवरी, 1965 को शोलापुर स्टेशन के पास कोई रेल दुर्घटना हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन 16-1-1965 को होतगी स्टेशन के डाउन आउटर सिगनल के पास एक मोटर लारी एक सम पार फाटक से टकरा गयी ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के कारण फाटक के चौकीदार के एक लड़के की मृत्यु हो गयी, जिसकी उम्र चार साल थी । फाटक को लगभग केवल 10 रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचा ।

N.C.D.C. Sale of Coal

1321. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.C.D.C. has offered to sell grade I coal at prices lower than the prices fixed statutorily under the Colliery Control Order;

(b) the reasons for deviating from the aforementioned order; and

(c) whether this practice is going to be continued in future?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सेंट्रलाइज्ड ट्रैफिक कण्ट्रोल सिस्टम

1322. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सेण्ट्रलाइज्ड ट्रैफिक कन्ट्रोल सिस्टम चालू करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है और अब तक इस पर कितना खर्च हो चुका है ; और

(ग) सम्पूर्ण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उक्त प्रणाली चालू करने पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर-छपरा खंड (179 मार्ग किलो-मीटर) पर केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण प्रणाली (Centralised Traffic control System) की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ख) इस काम में अब तक 68 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है और 2.25 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

(ग) गोरखपुर-छपरा खंड पर इस प्रणाली को चालू करने में 3.94 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के किसी दूसरे खंड पर केन्द्रीकृत यातायात नियंत्रण प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

माल डिब्बे में आग लगना

1323. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 मार्च, 1965 को वाराणसी छावनी स्टेशन पर एक माल डिब्बे में आग लग गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानत: कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह:) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन यह घटना 4-3-1965 को हुई।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक जांच के अनुसार यह आग शायद एक भाप रेल इंजन की चिमनी से निकलने वाली चिनगारियों से लगी, जो दुर्घटनाग्रस्त माल डिब्बे के पास से गुजरा था। आग लगने के सही कारण का पता तभी चलेगा जब संयुक्त जांच समिति इस मामले की पूरी तरह जांच कर लेगी।

(ग) लगभग 35,088 रुपये।

International Trade Fair at Kampala

1324. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India won the first price for the best National Pavilion at the recent Uganda International Trade Fair at Kampala;

(b) if so, what were the salient features of the Indian pavilion; and

(c) what aspects of Indian industry were exhibited therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A fairly wide range of India's exportable products, with emphasis on our newly manufactured products, were on display in the Indian Pavilion which was tastefully decorated. India's industrial development under the national Five Year Plans had been brought out by photographs, charts etc.

(c) The exhibits on display highlighted engineering and electrical goods; chemicals, pharmaceuticals and allied products plasticware, leather and rubber goods; textiles; food items etc.

Supply of Cement to Delhi Administration

1325. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has recently sent an S.O.S. to Government for supply of cement to ensure implementation of building plans in the Capital;

(b) if so, the quantity of cement asked for; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The last communication from the Delhi Administration on the subject was received on 28-12-1964. A quantity of 25,000 tonnes of cement was released for the current quarter in addition to Delhi's normal quarterly allocation of 33,000 tonnes. There is acute shortage of cement in the country and therefore, all demands cannot be met in full with the present availability. The Delhi Administration, as also the other States have been advised recently to economise in the use of cement and encourage the use of traditional building material *viz.* lime mortar.

Industry and Trade Delegation from Qatar

1326. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an industry and trade delegation from Qatar recently visited New Delhi to explore the possibilities of investment in this country and to seek Indian collaboration for Qatar's industrial projects; and

(b) if so, what specific proposals were discussed with them, and the out-come of these talks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A delegation of the Qatar Chamber of Commerce visited India from 21-2-65 to 7-3-65 at the invitation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The primary object of the visit of the delegation was to make personal contact with businessmen and exporters in India. So far as we are aware, no specific proposals for investment in India or for Indian collaboration for industrial projects Qatar were discussed by them during their visit to India.

Benefication Plant for Iron Ores

1327. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to set up a net work of benefication and sintering plants to process iron ore required for the steel projects;

(b) if so, how many plants are to be set up and where; and

(c) the other details of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Some of the Steel works already have benefication and sintering plants. Several new schemes are also under implementation. The details are given i the statement laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4022/65].

12·05 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRING BY PAKISTAN FORCES

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion and several calling attention notices also on the following subject:

> "The immediate need to discuss the alarming news in the *Times of India* dated 18th and 19th March, 1965 regarding firnig by Pakistani armed forces and looting of property in the jurisdiction of the Mekliganj police station in Cooch Behar District."

Does the Minister want to say anything at the moment?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is reported that foreign troops are there.

Mr. Speaker: ..."and the reported presence of foreign troops in the area."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There is the alarmist cry of the Pakistan Foreign Minister that there is commission of invasion and aggression by India in Dahagram. That is the main point.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I have collected some facts. The statement is a little longish one. If you will kindly permit me, I will make a statement in the course of the day giving all the facts and it will be for House to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I take it up at 4 o'clock?

Shri Swaran Singh: It may be taken up at 4·30, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right; we will take it up at 4·30.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The Pakistan Day parade in Dacca has been cancelled for this very reason, they say. They are mounting a big offensive.

Shri Swaran Singh: The anxiety of the hon. Members in this respect is justified. It is a fact that Pakistan is whipping up a great deal of agitation. We are also seized of the matter. I will place all the facts that are in my possession before the House at 4:30.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I have also given notice.....

Mr. Speaker: I have just put them together.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have only referred to one. I have given a special calling attention notice about moment of the Central Reserve Police to check . . .

Mr. Speaker: When there is an adjournment motion, I can only mention that and not others. There are more than a dozen others tied up with that.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEMOLITION OF JHUGGIES IN JAMUNA BAZAR, DELHI

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर निर्माण और आवास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

> "13 मार्च, 1965 को जमुना बाजार, दिल्ली की झुग्गियों के क्रूरता से गिराये जाने, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई।"

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There were about 2,000 unauthorised huts in

the Jamuna Bazar area on land belonging to the Delhi Development Authority. A 36" pipe line was to be laid through this land for supplying water from the Chandrawal Water Works to colonise in South Delhi and for augmenting the water supply in the walled city and the Hardinge Bridge area. It was found that it was necessary to remove about 144 huts before the work of laying the pipe line could be undertaken. The removal of these 144 huts was postponed during the winter season to avoid hardship to the hut dwellers. With the approach of summer it became a matter of urgency to start work on the water supply project and it was, therefore, decided to remove these 144 huts on the 13th March 1965, under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme.

2. Shortly after the commencement of the clearance operations the hut dwellers requested that they may be allowed to demolish their huts themselves and shift to a vacant piece of land in the near vicinity. The authorities engaged on the clearance operations acceded to this request, but only about half a dozen of the squatters started moving to that site voluntarily. Amongst them was one Shri Manphool Singh who began carrying his dismantled tin shed to the alternative site himself. While doing so he stumbled and fell. His death is stated to have been caused by heart failure as known from the *post-mortem* report.

3. Out of the 144 hut dwellers removed from the area, 70 turned up later to accept allotment slips for alternative accommodation offered to them. These 70 squatters have been allotted camping sites of 25 square yards each in Seelampur (32) and Wazirpur (38) under the Jhuggi and Jhopri Scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि क्या उन अधिकारियों को, जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को हटा रहे थे, यह अधिकार दिया गया था कि जो वे उन लोगों पर सख्ती करें, उन पर गोली चलायें और उन की मृत्यु का कारण बनें; अगर नहीं, तो जिन अधिकारियों की सख्ती की वजह से मनफूल सिंह की मृत्यु हुई है, उन को क्या दंड दिया गया है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : इस किस्म के अख्त्यार न कभी दिए गये हैं और न दिये हैं और न दिये जायेंगे। हम इस प्राबलम को बड़ी हमदर्दी से सम्भाल रहे हैं। आज तक पन्द्रह हजार परिवारों को हम ने जगह दी है और अब भी उन को ले जा रहे हैं। आज दिल्ली में हालत यह है कि यहां पर पानी की कमी है और चन्द्रावल वाटर वर्क्स से दस मिलियन गैलन पानी हर रोज मिल सकता है, जिस के लिए वहां पर पाइप लाइन बिछाना जरूरी है। हम वहां की दो हजार फैमिलीज में से सिर्फ़ 144 फैमिलीज को हटाना चाहते थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह झुग्गियां तोड़ने का काम करीब एक महीने से ज्यादा से चल रहा है और मोती पहाड़ी, पूसा रोड तथा जमुना बाजार आदि कई इलाकों में झुग्गियां तोड़ी गयी हैं। जहां पर उन लोगों को बसाया गया है, वहां उन को केवल 25 गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं। उसके साथ यह शर्त भी लगाई गई है कि उन को केवल दस महीने के लिए वे प्लाट दिये गए हैं। इस के अलावा इन झुग्गियों को तोड़ने में एक नहीं बल्कि तीन मृत्युएं हुई हैं पुलिस के दमन और मारपीट के कारण। क्या सरकार को सदन को यह विश्वास दिलायेगी कि इस प्रकार की मारपीट नहीं होगी और उन लोगों को हमेशा के लिए वहां पर रहने दिया जायेगा ? जो लोग रेलवे की जमीन पर बसे हुए हैं, क्या उन को भी कोई जमीन देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जब तीन चार बरस पहले इस सिलसिले में मर्दुम-शुमारी की गई तो ऐसे कुनबे 25, 30 हज़ार थे। दो बरस बाद उन की तादाद 50 हज़ार हो गई और आज ऐसे कुनबों की तादाद कोई 60, 70 हज़ार है। जिस तरीके से बाहर के लोग यहां आ कर नाजायज़ कब्ज़ा कर रहे हैं—उन को हटाने के लिए मैं कोई सख्ती नहीं करना चाहता, प्यार से काम करना चाहता हूं— अगर हम ने यहां की स्लम्ज़ साफ़ करनी हैं, तो उन लोगों को हटाना पड़ेगा। इस बारे में पुलिस कोई ज़बर्दस्ती नहीं कर रही है। मेरे ख़याल में उस पर यह दोष लगाना नाजायज़ है। जो लोग जायज़ स्क्वैटर्ज़ हैं, जो 1960 से पहले के बसे हुए हैं, हम उन को अस्सी गज़ और बाकी को 25 गज़ ज़मीन देंगे।

एक और बात मैं इस ऐवान की ख़िदमत में अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं। यह कभी नहीं सोचा जाता है कि जिस ज़मींदार की ज़मीन मैं ले रहा हूं, उस बेचारे की क्या हालत होगी। हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन मैं ने ले ली है। वे बेचारे बहुत दुखी हैं। जिन लफ़्ज़ों से वे मुझे याद करते हैं, वह मैं यहां नहीं बताना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मुझे उन के मुताल्लिक भी बहुत चिन्ता हो रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन लोगों को दस महीने के लिए बसाया जा रहा है। क्या उन को लम्बे अरसे के लिए—हमेशा के लिए—नहीं बसाया जा सकता है? जो लोग रेलवे की ज़मीन पर बसे हुए हैं, क्या उन को भी कोई ज़मीन देने का विचार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमेशा के लिए नहीं बसाया जा सकता है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग): क्या यह सत्य है कि जो 144 परिवार हटाए गए हैं, उन में सात महिलायें ऐसी हैं, जिन को तीन दिन पहले प्रसव हुआ था—जिन के पास तीन दिन के बच्चे थे, लेकिन उन को भी हटा दिया गया?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मेरा ख़याल है कि माननीय सदस्य मोती पहाड़ी और इस मामले को मिला रहे हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जमुना बाज़ार की बात कह रहा हूं।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जमुना बाज़ार में पोज़ीशन यह है कि 144 कुनबे हटाए जाने थे। कोई एक महीना पहले उन्हों ने कहा था कि वे खुद चले जायेंगे, लेकिन वे नहीं गए। उन्होंने यह भी था कि हम को साथ की ज़मीन दी जाये और हम ने वह बात भी मान ली। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, मुझे उस का इल्म नहीं है, लेकिन अगर मेरी कोई बहन गर्भवती हो और मुझे बताया जाये, तो मैं यह हुक्म देने के लिए तैयार हूं कि ऐसी हालत में उस को वहां से न हटाया जाये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, I have seen with my own eyes how even women who had given birth to babies the night before were asked to shift and their houses were pulled down. May I know why it is that the Delhi Development Authority did not see it fit to build up some tenements for the poorest of the poor who want to stay in the city for their livelihood? Why was it not possible for the authorities to give them some alternative tents for the laying of the pipe line? Actually, the jhuggies and jhopris were pulled down, but the pucca building of Dharma Singh Hostel which also is in that alignment has not been touched. May I know the reason for it?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Lady Member has visited the site. So Have I. I have also seen these things with my own eyes. Sir, if you like, I can lay the plan before the House. It will show that there is a long line and we are touching only those tenements or hutments which come within the direct vicinity of that line. That is the first point. Secondly, as far as that particular house is concerned, I

have made enquiries and I am told that it is outside the alignment of the 36 inch.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is wrong.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can only state what I have been told. Perhaps I have been told wrongly. I can have this matter verified and I can assure the House and the Lady Member that if that house also comes within that alignment, I am not going to make any distinction between *pucca* houses and *kutcha* houses.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Kutcha houses have ben pulled down while *pucca* houses are permitted to remain in-tact.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have seen the site myself. The hon. Lady Member went there day before yesterday. I went there yesterday. I have gone there, talked to the people and seen things for myself. I do not shirk my responsibility. We are doing something for the good of the people. If a particular house is standing in the way and that house has to be removed, I shall certainly look into that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not fully answered. I had also asked why it is that *Adarsh* tenements are not built in that area for the people who will be uprooted instead of asking them to go miles away where they will find it difficult to earn their livelihood?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Certainly, it is a very relevant question. Now, 50,000 families have to be provided with accommodation. In that area where they want to settle, if we develop it in the proper way, not more than a few hundred families can be rehabilitated. According to the policy decision of Government, a copy of which I have placed on the Table of the House, we are going to build and develop these colonies on the periphery of Delhi. To those who are eligible we will give 80 sq. yards, or a tenement. To those who are not eligible, we cannot encourage them to occupy lands but I have promised them 25 sq. yards. In fact, I have gone out of my way in doing that.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : बर्तानिया की महारानी का महल दस एकड़ की जगह में है, अमरीका के प्रैजिडेंट के रहने का मकान आठ, दस एकड़ जमीन पर है और इसी तरह दूसरे मुल्कों के राष्ट्रपतियों के मकान पांच छः एकड़ जमीन पर बने हुए हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में, जहां रहने के मकानों की कमी है, राष्ट्रपति भवन बारह हजार एकड़ जमीन पर और इसी तरह मंत्रियों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकान भी बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर बने हुए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार मकानों की दुविधा को मिटाने के लिए बड़ी बड़ी जगहों को ले कर वहां पर किराये पर देने के लिए छोटे छोटे मकान बनाने के लिए तैयार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के बारे में है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं पूछा है।

श्री बागड़ी : झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों वालों को रोज उठाया जाता है। मेरा सवाल उस से ताल्लुक रखता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जमुना बाजार के बारे में सवाल करें।

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली में जगह की जो कमी है, उस को पूरा करने के लिए मैंने यह सवाल पूछा है।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह दुरुस्त है कि जो मकान पहले बने थे, उन के साथ बड़े बड़े कम्पाउंड हैं, लेकिन आज हमारा इरादा यह है कि हम दिल्ली को नये तरीके से डेवेलप करें। हम दिल्ली में मल्टी-स्टोरीड कंस्ट्रक्शन बना रहे हैं और

[श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना]

हमारा इरादा यह है कि हम जमीन का इन्टेन्सिव यूज करें और आसमान की तरफ जायें। (Interruptions).

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : यह देखा गया है कि दिल्ली में ज्यादातर दफ्तर बनते चले जा रहे हैं, दफ्तरों का निर्माण होता चला जा रहा है। इसी झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की मांगों को ले कर रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने एक आन्दोलन भी छेड़ा था और उसके सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी से बातचीत भी हुई थी। उन्होंने वादा किया था कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ वालों को अस्सी अस्सी गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे, ऐसी वार्ता चली थी। अभी जो यहां हार्स रेस का मैदान है, घुड़दौड़ का मैदान है वह बस्ती में आ गया है। अगर किसी को घुड़दौड़ का शौक है तो वह जंगल में जा कर करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी योजना है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को इस तरह के स्थानों में जगह दी जायें और साथ ही इन लोगों के लिये छोटे छोटे हटमेंट्स बनाये जायें?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : इस वक्त तो हम 3800 टेनेमेंट्स बना रहे हैं। 15 या 16 हजार के करीब हम ने प्लाट भी तैयार किये हैं जिस में अस्सी गज के कोई चार हजार प्लाट हैं और बाकी दस बारह हजार हैं। जिस घुड़दौड़ के मैदान का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे थे, वह मास्टर प्लान के नीचे ग्रीन है और ग्रीन रहेगा और उस में मैं कुछ बना नहीं सकता।

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it a fact that even in the case of alternative plots which are allotted to them, there is no security of tenure and that they can be evicted any moment by the Corporation or by the authorities concerned and that is why they do not want to go there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is not correct. As far as those who are pre-census 1960 are concerned, we might give them 25 sq. yards today but they are entitled to 80 sq. yards tomorrow. But as far as those who have come after 1960 are concerned, we propose to give them only 25 sq. yards. These plots will be on a long-term basis and on a rental basis—not on ownership basis—because all our experience of giving plots on ownership basis has been very very disappointing.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : क्या यह सही है कि इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को जमुना बाजार से हटाने से पहले उनको कोई नोटिस नहीं दिये गये और न ही जहां इनको प्लाट दिये गये हैं वहां जमीन का कोई डिमार्केशन ही किया गया है? मेरी जानकारी में यह भी आया है और मैंने स्वयं भी जा कर देखा है कि वहां पर पुलिस की ज्यादती हुई है और ऐसी ऐसी माताओं को, ऐसी ऐसी देवियों को भी हटाया गया है जिन की गोदियों में दो दो और तीन तीन दिन के बच्चे भी थे। जहां तक मनफूलसिंह की मृत्यु का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहा जाता है कि हार्ट फेल हो जाने के कारण उसकी मृत्यु हुई जो सही नहीं है। उसकी मृत्यु पुलिस की ज्यादती के कारण हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके बारे में आप कोई इनक्वायरी करायेंगे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : यह तो बहुत लम्बा सवाल हो गया है और मैं भूल गया हूं कि माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिसका आप जवाब देना चाहें दे दें।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहां तक इस इलाके का ताल्लुक है यह मेरी जानकारी में है कि वहां ज्यादा परिवार हैं और हम उनको अगर हटायेंगे तो हर एक को जगह देंगे, जो एलिजिबल हैं। जब हम उनकी मरदुम शुमारी करते हैं तो एक स्लिप देते हैं और उनको यह इल्म रहता है कि हम उनको हटायेंगे। उनको मैंने सर्दियों में इसलिए नहीं हटाया कि माननीय

सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री के पास गये थे और उन्होंने दरख्वास्त की थी कि उनको सर्दियों में न हटाया जाए। उसकी वजह से तीन चार महीने तक मेरा काम रुका रहा। अगर काम को अब भी न किया जाए तो अगर दिल्ली में गर्मियों में पानी की कमी महसूस हुई तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी माननीय सदस्य की होगी।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इनक्वायरी वाली बात का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल ही इतना लम्बा कर दिया था पहले ही।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर)। दिल्ली को आधुनिक बनाने की योजना से गरीबी का टकराव है। झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की समस्या भी इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास इन सारे झुग्गी वालों के आर्थिक सुधार के लिए तथा उनको अलग मकान बना कर देने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जहां तक आखिरी सवाल का ताल्लुक है हमारी इत्तिला यह है कि सब भाई बहनें काम कर रहीं थीं। हम तो उनको जगह दे रहे हैं। प्लाट भी देंगे और टेनेमेंट्स भी देंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : पहले जगह देकर फिर झुग्गी से हटाने की कोई स्कीम है क्या, यह सवाल था।

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जगह पहले दी जाती है उनको जो एलिजिबल होते हैं। बगैर जगह दिये नहीं हटाते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम इस में नहीं है और मैं आपको यहां इसको पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूं। जिस तरह से मैं दूसरे मैम्बरों को देता हूं वैसे ही आपको भी दूंगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक सवाल पूछने की....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन का नाम नहीं था, उनको भी आपने प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस को दी है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री बागड़ी को दी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका नाम मेरे पास लिखा हुआ है। वह रह गया था और बाद में लिखा गया है। मैंने ऐसे ही किसी को नहीं दी है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अच्छा तो एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नियम 376 और उप-नियम दो के आधार पर मैं यह जान सकता हूं, मुझे यह अधिकार प्राप्त है।

दिल्ली में लोग इसलिए आते हैं कि बाहर बहुत बड़ी बेरोजगारी है। यदि सरकार बाहर के देहातों में इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनके लिए कोई रोजगार का प्रबन्ध कर दे काम करने का प्रबन्ध कर दे तो उन देहातों से लोग दिल्ली में न आयें और दिल्ली में जो जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का प्रश्न है और जो सिर दर्द पैदा कर रहा है, वह पैदा न हो, वह कम हो सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विचार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसके बारे में क्या फैसला दूं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप पूछ लें सरकार से कि क्या वह इस बारे में कुछ सोच रही है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न वह उठा सकता है जिसका फैसला स्पीकर को देना हो, न कि सरकार को। क्या मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछूं कि क्या फैसला दूं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सवाल का जवाब सरकार से पूछने का आप को अधिकार है, यह चीज आपके अधिकार-क्षेत्र में आती है।

12.26 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY A MEMBER

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I wish to express my regret at having given you cause to be pained at my observation 'You need not have stood up' made on Tuesday last on the spur of the moment because of my over-anxiety to persuade you to let Shri Surendranath Dwivedy complete his personal explanation in answer to Shri Khadilkar's attack on him. I wish I had not led myself to say that, as it was not at all my intention to make any observation on you.

Mr. Speaker: I am extremely grateful to Shri Ranga....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Professor Ranga.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am extremely grateful to Professor Ranga,—if he prefers to be called like that—for having considered the advisability to make these observations which he has done. That has touched me very much. But I can assure him that whenever these things happen, I leave them there and never carry them in my mind. I have not carried these things in my mind. I can assure the hon. Member of that.

12.27 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION-NOTICE

(Query) ..

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I had put that qeustion about that calling-attention-notice....

Mr. Speaker: That was about this, and they were tied together....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There was another calling-attention-notice....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can write to me.....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That would make it four days late and make the whole thing delayed. The matter is urgent. The Central Reserve Police has been sent out. And that comes within the powers of the Union Home Ministry. The observance of Holi has been denied to the Hindus in Mandsaur in the whole district not one of them has been allowed to play Holi there. How long can this thing continue?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is the leader of a responsible Group, and he should not take this up in this manner. If he has got anything to say, he may kindly write to me. I am prepared to discuss it with him. I have decided that this cannot be taken up here in this Parliament, because it is a law and order question. I cannot take it up in this Parliament because it is a State matter, even if they have asked for aid from the Central Reserve Police.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD. AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREOF

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibu-

dhendra Misra): On behalf of Shri T. N. Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4014/65.]

12.28½ hrs.

AMENDMENTS TO DIRECTIONS BY SPEAKER

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Amendments to Direction 2 and a copy of Direction 113B issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The copies of these amendments may be circulated to us.

Mr. Speaker: They would be published in the Bulletin, and every hon. Member would get it.

12.28¾ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With Your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 22nd of March, 1965, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1965-66.

(3) Submission of Demands on Account (General) for 1965-66 to the vote of the House.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I may also inform the House that the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of various Ministries, which will commence on Monday, the 29th March, 1965, will be taken up in the following order:—

Social Security
Defence
Communications
External Affairs
Civil Aviation
Commerce
Irrigation and Power
Community Development and Cooperation
Information and Broadcasting
Rehabilitation
Labour and Empoyment
Transport.
Health
Industry and Supply
Education
Home Affairs
Food and Agriculture
Steel and Mines
Petroleum and Chemicals
Finance
Works and Housing
Law

A statement showing the likely dates on which the Demands are expected to come up for discssion on the basis of time allotted for each Ministry is being separately furnished to Lok Sabha Secretariat for circulation to Members in the Bulletin.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I am rather surprised to hear the order in which the hon. Minister read the business for next week.

Mr. Speaker: The other day it was promised that we would definitely begin discussion on the General Budget on Monday. Now, whatever is left over today is put down to be taken up first on Monday. So that is not in accordance with that promise.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It was explained the other day what the difficulty was regarding the Kerala business. We have already written to you also. I had explained that this was an absolutely unforeseen development. We thought that there would be a government formed there and therefore, we had not provided for that business here. The Finance Minister has already requested you for accommodation in this respect. We are not going to take up any other business except this Kerala business because that cannot be postponed. We have examined the position and we find that it will not be possible to deal with it after the General Discussion on the Budget because that involves taking a risk. I see that Members are inconvenienced a little. But instead of Monday, if we start on Tuesday, nothing is lost. In fact, for starting and ending anything, Tuesday is very good.

Shri M. R. Masani: I was going to explain that this is a false alarm. We are going to sit till 6 P.M. from Monday onwards. We shall have 5½ hrs. every day. 20 hours have been allocated for the discussion on the Budget. Therefore, it will be perfectly possible for the discussion on the Budget to conclude by the afternoon of Thursday, 25th. The rest of the items in the Kerala Budget discussion could easily be taken up on Friday, 26th. After that, we have got 29th, 30 and 31st. Therefore, there is no emergency at all, and what you Sir, have said can be done. I think I have satisfied you that it can be done without any disturbance to the business.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We had originally decided that we were going to begin discussion on the General Budget on Friday. Then it was decided unanimously by the Leaders in the Business Advisory Committee that we would postpone it till Monday. Tuesday may be very good so far as his astrology is concerned, but not according to ours. We felt Monday would be a good day to begin the discussion on an important subject and we could straightway do that on that day. This point was raised specifically. Shri Masani raised it and we all agreed to it. I told Shri Masani that it had been decided by the Business Advisory Committee. At that time, the Hon. Minister had not said anything. So I am really surprised that he should bring it up now.

We are prepared to accommodate and see the Kerala business through. There is nothing preventing us from passing the necessary items in time. we could begin discussion on the General Budget straightway on Monday, and give it the prominence it should have.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I would make a request. The hours that have been made for the various Demands will have to be reconsidered. This should have been fixed only after the discussion on the General Budget was over. Instead of that, the whole picture of the total number of hours have been given now without finding out whether on a particular date a particular set of Demands will be or can be taken up. That will not be possible, because one day here and one day there will mean so many days. So this should have been done on the 29th or the 1st.

Mr. Speaker: When we have made this allotment, we have not left any

cusions and, therefore, the House shall have to be strict; no extension would be possible in any discussion this year.

So far as the Kerala business is concerned, I put this to the Finance Minister. If we can definitely finish on the 26th, would it not be possible to get it through in the Rajya Sabha after that?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am certainly in the hands of the House. But my difficulty is that these should be voted and passed in time; otherwise, the government will come to a standstill for other reasons.

Mr. Speaker: If we definitely do it by the 26th, is there not enough time to get it through in the Rajya Sabha after that because they are sitting upto the 31st?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Chair will appreciate that 26th also is only half a day.

Mr. Speaker: We will finish it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Only 2 hours are needed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Time should be given for it. It cannot be pushed through. Kerala is too much being pushed about here.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if the other House would be able to complete it within the time. Are they sitting on 29th?

Mr. Speaker: They have three days.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Actually, this is a matter which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should handle.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are cutting too fine.

Mr. Speaker: According to the other side's astrology, Monday is the best for starting the general discussion on the Budget.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have no objection if we start it on Monday. I was saying that we are cutting it too fine. In such matters, we need not. I would again try if it is possible.

An hon. Member: Has he agreed or not?

Mr. Speaker: We will begin general discussion on the General Budget on Monday.

12.36 hrs.

ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) CONTINUANCE BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Swaran Singh on the 12th March, 1965, namely:

> "That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958, for a further period, be taken into consideration".

Shri Daji was on his legs.

Shri Daji (Indore): The point I was making last time was that the House is not objecting to the powers sought to be given to the military. The question is: armed with these powers, what specifically have the military forces been able to do? I tried to show that with all these powers and with all the resources at the command of Government, our armed forces there seem to have failed to prevent the Naga hostiles from regularly crossing the border and going over to Pakistan.

It is not just an isolated case. It is not just one incident Every year, every season almost they are able to cross with impunity and come back after getting training and equip

[Shri Daji]

ment. Last time I said that the Naga hostiles have opened a military academy in Pakistan where they regularly send batch after batch for training. After one batch is trained, another goes. When we raise it in the House, we are told that they filter through the jungles in driblets and we are unable to prevent them. The question I posed was this. One can understand it to a certain extent. One can understand that all the 1,500 could not be apprehended. But how is it that not even one has been apprehended by the armed forces stationed there?

In this connection, it is very pertinent to bring to the notice of the House the fact that when a similar question was raised a few days back in the House, it was found that the hon. Minister meticulously said that this crossing of Naga hostiles to Pakistan for training and back again was not against the letter of the agreement entered into with the Naga hostiles. Again and again, the hon. Minister was pressed, and he only maintained that it was against the spirit of the agreement, not the letter of it. To a pertinent question, it was also asserted that the agreement does not, in terms, prohibit this.

One would like to know one thing. We sent our armed forces there. We equipped them with special powers. How is it that this was not specifically prohibited? How is it that in the truce talks, in the talks preceding the agreement, this was not specifically prohibited, namely, when we negotiated for an armed truce, was it not part of it, ordinarily, that nothing should be done to disturb the balance or *status quo*? Are we to understand that we have kept it open for the Naga hostiles to replenish their forces, gather strength and drag on the negotiations interminably for months and that there is no term in the agreement which actually prevents them from sending a posse across the border to Pakistan, equipping them and bringing them back? This goes on. This shows either confusion on the part of Government, a serious slip in drafting, or a deliberate fogging in thinking at the governmental level. And this sometimes makes us feel that we have perhaps given in more to the so-called peace makers who are trying to intervene in the internal affairs of our country than apparently meets our eye.

Even when the talks have been recessed, as the Naga hostiles' Parliament is going to meet, it seems that the military wing of the Naga hostiles and the political wing of the Naga hostiles are not themselves agreeing on what actually the terms of settlement are. It is said there is difference of language, the language is difficult, we do not follow the language. But, are we quite clear as to the terms we have offered, or will we, after some time, say that it is against the spirit, not against the letter of the terms?

This was most shocking that the Minister of External Affairs had to admit in this House that the agreement did not in letter prohibit the Naga hostiles from sending personnel across the border for equipping them in Pakistan and bringing them back.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Bringing is prohibited.

Shri Daji: Bringing is prohibited, sending is not. Very good. If it is prohibited, have we brought it to the notice of the Naga hostiles that they are violating the truce terms?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): They are not violating them.

Shri Daji You mean to say they are not coming back from Pakistan with arms?

Shri Swaran Singh: No one has come back.

Shri Daji: I thought last time you said that 1,500 or 1,700 had come back.

The negotiations are in a very delicate stage. We do not want to foresee and foreclose things, we do not want to disturb the balance, we do not want to do anything which would add fire to the trouble in the area, but the impression that is left is, firstly, that the Government is not clear as to what it is doing, secondly that the Naga hostiles are being treated a little softly in the hope of a settlement out of the peace talks, and that too much latitude is given to certain persons to fish in troubled waters. This is, I think, a risky matter. We would all like peace to return to Nagaland, and wish success to Government's efforts to bring about peace through negotiations, but negotiation should not be at the cost of our definite, determined policy. Let not these peace talks and the recess be used by the Naga hostiles to replenish themselves and then start hostilities on a wider scale, let us not be caught napping. This at least should be guarded against.

Therefore, before passing this Bill, we must know, we must be told very clearly as to what exactly our armed forces are supposed to do there in terms of preventing the Naga hostiles from stepping up their hostile activity.

Shri M. R. Masani This is an important Bill. It is also a very far-reaching measure, because it gives very draconian and far-reaching powers to our armed forces engaged not against foreigners or enemies of the country, but against our own citizens. And when powers are given for practically establishing martial law whenever the civil arm wants to declare an area to be a disturbed area, the House should be very careful and vigilant to see that the exercise of these powers is made very carefully and with the fullest sense of responsibility.

I was very glad at the remarks made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs when he introduced the Bill, in particular when he said that the Government had no desire to extend the operation of this measure a day beyond its necessity. I think that assurance should be adhered to, and I would like to urge on the Minister of External Affairs and the Government that this House and all those who love civil liberty and democratic rights will expect that this measure will be dropped the moment it becomes possible.

In today's circumstances, nobody can say that the measure should not be extended, and I am not for a moment opposing the extension of the measure. On the contrary, I would like to support the spirit in which the Foreign Minister spoke, and the spirit in which the Prime Minister and the Government are approaching this very difficult problem. In fact, I am echoing what the Governor of Nagaland said yesterday at the opening of the Nagaland Assembly. According to the press, he expressed the hope that permanent peace might speedily return to Nagaland, so that the resources of the Government and the people might be devoted exclusively to the betterment of the Nagas. It is in that spirit that I rise to speak on this Bill.

The House knows that with the goodwill of the Government, the Prime Minister and the Government, several Members of this House,—I think we were about 15—of various political elements and parties, visited Nagaland from 5th February to 11th February. I would like to share some of my impressions and feelings, because, after all, the purpose of our going there was that the House might be better enlightened on the unfortunate situation that makes the extension of this law necessary.

There we have good people on both sides facing each other, both on the side of the hostiles and on our side. We have good people from the rest of India, people of whom we may be proud. My colleagues and I felt very proud when we saw the men from various parts of the country, in the armed forces and the civilian administration, working together with the highest degree of team spirit, with every desire to present India to the

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people of Nagaland in the most favourable and the brightest light. We were proud of these people—people from Punjab, Kerala and every part of India were there rubbing shoulders working in a rather strange climate, a strange environment, so that Nagaland might be preserved for the Indian Union.

We told the Naga people, we told the people from the underground, or the Naga Federal Government people as they call themselves, that we are a very big country, that our motto is unity in diversity, that they are no more different from us than one member of our group was from another, so far as their ethnic, linguistic and other characteristics are concerned. We told them that there was ample room for them in this great family of the Indian Union. We told them that they needed us and that we needed them; we need them for our defence and they need us for their defence against their dangerous neighbours like the Chinese Communists near their frontiers. Both need each other for their common survival and prosperity. We pointed out how their resources were very meagre, how this country was pouring in treasure for the building of roads, the development of their life, the education of their children, and so we appealed to them freely and voluntarily to remain part of our Union, and not to pursue this desire to secede from the Union, which we feel we cannot agree to.

On their side, they also had their own logic. Men of the underground say, "We are not Indians, we are a different nation. We want to be friends with you, we want to be near to you, but please don't dominate us, please do not try to rule us. We will be allies and friends and neighbours, but we do not want to be ruled."

To that we replied that nobody was trying to rule over them, that people in Madras, Bengal and Punjab were not ruled over by others, they were ruling themselves, but for common purposes they had surrendered part of their sovereignty to the Union, and that was all that we asked of them.

We pointed out that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution gives them more autonomy than we in the rest of India enjoy, that this Parliament, for instance, cannot pass certain laws about their social customs, land etc., without the consent of the Nagaland Assembly—something that this Parliament can do in so far as the rest of the Indian Union is concerned—that they are in that respect already favoured people. We said to them that so long as they remained in the Indian Union, our Government had said that these matters were negotiable, that if it came to that we would bring in another Amendment of the Constitution, the Nineteenth or Twentieth Amendment, to modify the relationship between them and us.

So, we have tried to explain the Indian point of view and we have tried to understand their point of view. We must admit that they are good people, they are decent people, they are brave people, they are disciplined people, they are highly educated people anything around 20 per cent speak English. They are more educated in that respect and more literate then the people of Kerala who lead the rest of the country in that regard.

Therefore, we have a situation wherein good people are standing up against good people, and we want that this barrier that has arisen should be overcome and that they should remain free and happy members of the Indian Union. Thanks to the very noble and devoted efforts of the Peace Mission, it has been possible, since last September, to have a suspension of operations as we call it, or a ceasefire as the Federal Republic people call it. Whatever it is called, it is peace, and in the report that has been unanimously submitted by the members of our group to the Prime Minister and the Government . . .

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I make a request to the hon. Member? To share his impressions, would it be possible to place that report on the Table of the House?

Shri M. R. Masani: I have no objection if the Speaker permits me.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am glad the Speaker has ruled that it should be so placed. There is nothing secret about it. It has been given to the Prime Minister, with the support, I am glad, of members of all groups who formed this party.

At one point in the report, we say:

> "The delegation is left with no doubt that the suspension of firing as from September 6, 1964 and its continuance has been greatly appreciated by the Naga people as a whole... The benefits of peace was welcome to the Nagas and there was a near unanimous desire for the prolongation of peace. The Chief Minister and a number of officials whom we met thought that the prolongation of peace was both to India's and Naga's advantage."

At another point, we say:

> "The delegation reiterates that the suspension of firing has been beneficial both to India and Nagaland and would like it to be prolonged."

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): How does this occur that after the suspension of hostilities and the cease-fire, there has been violence taking place. Did you ask them to take some steps and stop this violence?

Shri M R. Masani: I am coming to that. I am glad my friend Dr. Aney has raised this issue. There are people who have said here that such and such things are alleged to be happening; so let us stop the cease-fire and go back to shooting. Perhaps they did not understand what was happening, the horrors of the guerilla warfare, not between us and our enemies, not between us and those who were coming into our country, but our own citizens who, we claim, are members of our own nation. It is true that there had been violations.

There are allegations of violations on both sides. Until now there has been no method of examining these allegations. For the first time, I am glad to say, on February 24, at the last negotiations between the two sides, it had been announced that a mixed group of three nominees of the Indian Government and three nominees of the underground will work under the Peace Mission as a fact-finding, investigating mechanism. One on each side will go and investigate every allegation made of a violation of the cease-fire and we hope, it is to be hoped, that with this new mechanism which had rather belatedly been brought into existence, it will be possible to verify the truth of these charges that are made. Unfortunately, in such a situation there are vested interests on both sides who would like the cease-fire and peace to come to an end. I am sorry to say that a section of the Indian Press has not been doing its duty either by this country or by the Nagas. Only a few days ago, an alarming report of a firing at one of our posts by mortar guns by the underground was reported. I am glad that the Chief Minister of Nagaland, Mr. Shilu Ao, has hit that one on the head. One of our own dumps blew up by mistake and immediately some pressmen said that the Nagas have taken up arms. This can easily lead to a tragedy without anyone seriously intending it. I am very glad to say that the Chief Minister of Nagaland has said that no such incident ever took place as was reported. That is very importan. So, this new machinery of investigation, rather like a United Nations team, but consisting

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of ourselves, has been set up for this purpose.

Now, Sir, it is argued sometimes that the Nagas are strengthening their position. My hon. friend behind me was worried about that and said that some Nagas had crossed the frontier and may come back. Since so much has been made about the terms of the cease-fire; let me read two relevant paragraphs:

> "The underground leaders have given the assurance that no arms will be imported from abroad during the period of stoppage of operations."

I am happy to say that everyone agrees that not one bullet has come into Nagaland since the ceasefire was signed. Therefore, this agreement has been scrupulously maintained by both sides.

But there is an open frontier and that frontier was not closed as part of the ceasefire agreement. On the contrary, the Indian Armed Forces were given permission to patrol three miles border from the frontier and to stop whoever they wanted to stop. It says:

> "The interim arrangement for patrolling of the international border is that the security forces will maintain patrolling to a depth of three miles as the crow flies from the frontier."

If they are able to cross and recross that has nothing to do with the cease-fire. It has something to do with the terrain and the great difficulty of stopping people moving between the Indian side and the Burmese side of the border. Therefore, let us not get unnecessarily panicky. A few people coming and going is not going to cow down the mighty Indian Union. It has a very strong military force.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): Why are they coming back?

Shri M. R. Masani It is something which the cease-fire agreement allows. It is not even admitted; nobody is prepared to admit or deny it. We believe it is so; nobody has given an explanation why they are coming back. We did not want to encourage it. We told everyone concerned that not only the latter but the spirit of the agreement should also be maintained so that neither side has a grievance or fear that something is going wrong from their point of view. Assuming that over 1500 men have gone and come, let me put it that the balance of advantage in favour of the cease-fire.

Guerilla forces can only function in a favourable political climate. So long as the people in the villages give food and supplies and harbour the guerillas, it is extremely difficult to fight them. That has been the experience in Malaya, that has been the experience with the Viet Cong, that is the experience in South Viet Nam today. It is very important therefore that the common people in the villages, who are neither on this side or that side, should be won over.

The cease-fire is giving our administrators, for the first time after ten years, a chance to carry on civil administration an show the real face of India; they are a fine band of civil servants and they want time to show what India can do for Nagaland. Similarly, the Ministers said to us that for the first time they were able to go to the villages and argue with the people and face the underground people and win the debate over them because they could sit together and talk and give and take in the presence of the villagers, and they are able to say: we have a better case. A large number of public meetings had been held, where resolutions had been passed supporting the efforts of the Peace

Mission and the proposals of the Peace Mission.

What are the proposals of the Peace Mission? They boil down to two sentences. While the people of Nagaland, like all other people may have a right to decide their own destiny, the fairest and the only practicable solution for this dispute is they should voluntarily participate in the Indian Union, the Union of India. That is the basis on which the Peace Mission has invited both sides to negotiate. It is a very good thing that these negotiations are going on.

I want to warn the House that we cannot expect positive results in a couple of months. It is possible that these negotiations will go on for two or three years. The negotiations at Pan Mun Jan went on for a decade and in the end the Korean Peace Treaty was signed. The negotiations for the Austrian Peace Treaty went on for ten years and today Austria is free and neutral. Therefore, even if it takes two or three years, so long as people talk round a table, so long as there is peace and people in the countryside and the valleys and hills are happy and at peace, what does it matter if the negotiations are prolonged. The Indian flag flies in Nagaland. Our Army is there; our administration is there; a popularly elected Government is there, till 1967. Let us give them time to recondition themselves.

What do we know about Nagaland and what do they know about us? I asked one of the Ministers of the underground Government there to come to Delhi and meet people here. He said: Will they give me safe conduct? Will I not be arrested? I said: My friend, whether you like it or not, you are a citizen of this Union; there is the Supreme Court and there is *habeas corpus*. If anything happens to you while you are in Delhi, I will go to the Supreme Court and get you released. He was surprised at this. He thought that he was going into an enemy country. These are the barriers that have been created by history. They have not been part of the Indian nation as we have all been part of it; they feel different. We have got to draw them nearer. You cannot impose nationhood by force. You have got to win their hearts and minds and that is what is being done today by all those who stand for us in Nagaland.

For every year of shooting, we have shot now for nearly 12 or 14 years, may we not have one month of truce, one month of negotiation? Why should we be so impatient? If it takes two or three years, what harm is there? So long as no harm is done, let us talk. There was a great war horse, as he was called, Winston Churchill, and he had a very good saying: "It is better to jaw-jaw than war-war."

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Speaker, the Government from the measure it appears, are seeking to extend this bill by just one year because, I presume, they are expecting that peace would return to this land of Nagas. The Nagas in all these tribal regions are more or less on the periphery of civilisation. They have been cut off from the main current of civilization and to that extent their ideas about life, about civilisation, about Government are far apart from our ideas. That must be clearly understood. Nagaland is the spearhead of discontent in the border areas, and border areas, I would like to say very plainly, are very sensitive regions, and they have also got to face the challenge of new social influences. They are not insulated against the social challenges on the border. I had an opportunity to exchange some of my experiences with the Peace Mission and with the people who went to Nagaland. After my study, I would like to say that many people who raise their voices here—I am surprised—do not care to study what is Nagaland and what is the position, what is the general approach to this problem and so on. About 50,000 Nagas are beyond our borders in Burma and their relations are very close. You cannot just cross

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the whole border, except perhaps 40 miles, and for the last 12 or 14 years, they have fought, whatever their idea about the so-called independence, to win back their independence from this guerilla warfare is going on. They have done a great sacrifice for the past 12 or 14 years. To bring peace is not a joke. It cannot be achieved in a day. They have never known peace.

13 hrs.

I was very happy—I discussed this subject with one of the leaders—to learn that they want peace. For the first time they have experienced what is peace after 12 to 14 years of conflict. They were either this side or that side but they were mostly supporting the struggle, whether they liked it or not, because the terrain is such and the people are such that they have got to be brought nearer India by other methods. Therefore, this measure has become necessary for the time being, and as it is giving only a continuation of one year, it has to be supported, because the extension is not for long. I hope that Government's efforts and the Peace Mission's efforts would succeed in bringing peace in this area.

Coming to the main problem of this region, NEFA, the Hill tribes in Assam and Nagaland, the point is, as I said, it is a very sensitive region; their contact with the other side is still close. Even in NEFA, I am told that the marriages used to take place with Tibetan families, but now, for the time being, it has stopped. Our approach to this problem of the border must be decided by taking into consideration the region, the level of civilisation and the approach of the people to India and their understanding or want of understanding about ourselves. That also must be clearly understood on this occasion, because I feel that in this House, on many an occasion, voices are raised that so many Nagas have come with arms. They might be coming and going, but there is no positive proof about it. I happened to meet the man who was in charge of our military operations for a very long time there, with the rank of a Brigadier. The Defence Minister is here now fortunately. The brigadier told me very plainly that we have been strained in operating, because the orders were such that our army becomes demoralised when you cannot have full-scale operation. They were in a very, very tight corner and were given certain restrictive orders. If you had a full-scale military operation, the problem would have been solved long ago. But the Government rightly decided that the presence of the military was just meant there to win over the people and to help whatever skeleton administration they had to function. I am glad to know that the civil administration there, with all the hazards and privations today, is functioning with a missionary zeal. It is a compliment that they deserve because the conditions are still trying. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that whatever some people in this House might say, the peace efforts, even if they should take a little longer, should continue. The peace efforts were started by the Sarvodaya organisation, and they have pointed out that in the border regions—and I would repeat again—if unfortunately the peace efforts fail, it is not only in Nagaland but you will have to face the problem right up to NEFA. I have, for instance, a letter written by a Member of this House, a most responsible person, that in NEFA, when the people left their houses and when everything came down after the Chinese aggression, the rehabilitation compensation was not paid to them to go back and settle down. This is the position. This aspect has been pointed out to the authorities concerned, and I was told by a responsible person, a Member of this House, that the matter is still hanging fire, because of some procedural matters which have come in the way. If these things are not taken seriously, what would happen? It is a sensitive region, and first priority must be given to them in the shape of

an administration; give them whatever they lack; educate them and give them medical help and change their approach and outlook.

Do you know that only one-third of the Nagas are under Christian influence and that the rest of them have no religion? They have not known what it is. They have of course got their tribal taboos and rituals and other things. But two-thirds of them have no religion. Religion is a civilising thing and influence to begin with, but from which they have been kept away. In such a situation, I would plead with the Government that whatever some people might feel about Nagaland, it is not simple. We should do our best to settle them and accept them within the Indian union. Here, I entirely share my views with those expressed by my hon. friend Shri Masani. In India, you cannot have just one pattern of government because the level of development is different, and when the levels of development are different, you will have to find out some pattern of government whereby central loyalty to the Indian union could be achieved. You will have to find out a pattern, a local pattern which is of such a nature where they will find a better self-expression which would meet their local needs quickly. Delhi is far off. What do they know of Delhi? We know of it because we sit here, but when we go to the periphery of India we will or we must realise their point of view from this angle which must be considered carefully and some form must be found out.

Lastly, we have studied what happened in Algeria. I was recently reading a book about Algerian struggle. In Algeria, the French were in a tight corner, and the question they faced was either they must be settled the problem peacefully or they must be fought, because it was a question of great financial strain on France. All the intellectuals in France rose in revolt and they said to the military people, the French people there, "For Heaven's sake, do not now take arms." Why? Because they realised that after a pretty long struggle there, a certain rigid attitude had developed. The same thing has happened in Nagaland and that rigidity has got to be overcome. It cannot be overcome by force. Therefore, I presume that if force is meant, it is meant to assist to the minimum, where it is absolutely necessary, the civil administration and those who have joined the Indian union in the sense that those who have formed the government and are prepared to accept parliamentary democracy as they have understood it in the present context, must be strengthened. I am sure that within a short period we will have some good results, because, all those people are perhaps tired of the war and of the brutal and cruel things. I mean brutalities in warfare during those long years, and they must be won over by peace and the peace negotiations should continue for a little longer period. Ultimately, we must be determined that Nagaland, through the Peace Mission's efforts and our own efforts, shall be established as a peaceful State and thus we shall have to set an example for other border areas not to take to arms but to take to the path of negotiations and talk and settle their problems.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is one of the shortest Bills before the House. It seeks to change just one word: from 'seven' to 'eight', but then, it is not so simple as it appears to be. It has a far-reaching effect, as my hon. friend Shri Masani was stating just now. The district of Naga Hills as it was then called was taken out from the administrative control of the Government of Assam and put in charge of the Governor of Assam as an agent of the President. Then, hopes were held that everything would be O.K. thereafter and that peace will reign there and the hostilities shown by the Naga people would gradually

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

come to an end. But our hopes were belied and indeed things began to proceed from bad to worse, and it came to such a pass that the security of the country was endangered. At that time, our President promulgated an ordinance which was followed by the enactment of the Act giving special powers to the army. But this also became ineffective because the hostile activities continued and then a delegation of the nationalist Nagas was organised. They saw the late Prime Minister and a political settlement was arrived at resulting in the district of Naga-Hills getting a separate State. This was accepted by the delegation and they went back. But in Nagaland, the people were divided on this issue. Some of them accepted the statehood, but some went underground as hostiles. Not only were the hostiles carrying on their activities more vigourously, but they were also successful in establishing contact with Pakistan. They sent their people there for training in arms in Pakistan became a source of supply of arms for their activities in Nagaland. This went on for several years.

Then the Peace Mission came into existence. We do not know what is the status of this Peace Mission or on whose behalf it is working which are still confusing; but it seems it has assumed the position of a body of arbitrators trying to arbitrate between the Government of India oh one hand and the Government of hostile Nagas on the other. Whatever it may be, they are making an honest effort to bring a lasting peace in Nagaland. Although it is very difficult to say what the ultimate outcome would be, one very good thing been able to do is to bring about a temporary cessation of hostilities in that area and also to bring together the leaders of hostile Nagas and the representatives of the Government of India round a conference table. As my friend, Mr. Masani said, we must allow some time to pass. The hostilities have been there for more than 10 or 12 years. Let there be one month for one year, which means another 10 or 12 months. I think time as a great healer is also a very important factor in this matter.

While the leaders of the hostiles are engaged in discussion with the representatives of the Government, a section of them are still active. They are making frequent visits to Pakistan and bringing with them more and more arms.

A news item appeared in the *Assam Tribune* dated 19th February as follows:

> "The Government of Assam have taken a very serious view of the forcible occupation of some of her lands on the border of Assam and Nagaland by armed Nagas and have asked the Border Security Force to take effective steps to clear these areas of unauthorised occupation and stop any acts of lawlessness.
>
> The 120 mile long border between Naga Hills on one side and Sibsagar and Mikir Hills on the other was defined by the Government in 1928 when Naga-Hills formed a district of Assam. When it became a State in 1957, Assam Government suggested that the border should be properly demarcated. There were some disputes on this matter and it was under consideration of both the Governments. The Assam Government had information about armed Nagas infiltrating into these places and intimidating people. The matter was brought to the notice of the Nagaland Government. It appears that neither any steps were taken nor did they reply to communications from the Assam Government."

In the *Times of India* dated 8th March it is stated:

"The Chief Minister, Mr. B. P. Chaliha, told the Assam Assembly here yesterday that armed Nagas had occupied 150 acres of forest land in Sibsagar district and the State Government had strongly protested to the Nagaland Government about the intrusion.

As a result of the vigorous action taken by the Sibsagar district authorities to round up the trespassers, four Nagas had been arrested, Mr. Chaliha said in response to a calling attention motion."

So, the hostile activities are still going on. We should gird up our lines and we should see that our armed forces are given proper powers to deal with the situation. It is said that since the cessation of hostilities, the Naga hostiles who were underground have come over-ground. On the other hand, our armed men, under the terms of the agreement, have been made to go underground. They are just confined to their camps and do not come out armed. While they are having their target practices and parades in the camps, by their side, the hostiles also are carrying on their parades and target practices. Let our armed men be underground we do not mind but and let there be peace and peace reign there. That is our wish. But we should see that our armed man get proper powers to deal with the situation when there is any exigency. We will be happy if that exigency does not come.

With these words, I support this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I doubt if there is anybody in this House who would be opposed to this measure. Honest men with good intentions have been working to bring about better relations between the Naga people and the Indian people.

13.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This work of peace-making or reconciliation may take some time. It is for the Members of this House to see that that is the only reasonable approach that can be made by the Government of India under the existing circumstances.

There is one point to which I wish to invite the attention of the House particularly. Mr. Khadilkar said that India is a big country with different kinds of people and therefore there may be different patterns of autonomy. It may be so; it is up to this House to evolve new patterns also, I admit. But so long as members of this House are concerned, as loyal citizens of India, they are committed to a certain pattern of democracy and we take pride that this is the pattern that is proper for the people of the world. That being the case, with all our best intentions to honour the customs, manners and various other things of those people, our attempt should be to imbibe into their minds the respect for the kind of institution of democracy that exists under the Constitution. It may take more time; I do not mind the time.

Secondly, there is their habit of running over to the other side. I would not have minded it if the country on the other side had friendly relations with us. But objection is taken here because they run to a country which is definitely hostile to us and which is interested in creating a feeling of hostility and enmity against the people of India. To allow these people to have frequent contacts with the other side is a rather dangerous position against which we must guard. We want at least to instruct those persons who are the harbingers of peace to lay down certain limits which should be observed and to carry out their mission in such a way as to be less offensive and more persuasive and in that way gradually win them over. I do not mind the time.

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

I once visited that territory in 1942. I found that the English people, when the Second World War was being fought, were taking the help of the Nagas. I found how the Nagas, for the sake of English people, were helping them in building big roads, constructing bridges and so on. I saw it with my own eyes. So the English people could make them work. That spirit which enabled the English people to rule over them and get work from them should be understood by us. If the Nagas were made to do big things like that against their own enemies, we must try to understand and follow that spirit. If it is with these considerations that those who are working are making efforts to bring about conciliation between the hostile Nagas and the people of India, I believe that we must give every encouragement to that kind of effort.

Sir, with these words I support the motion before the House.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सत्तरह सालों के अन्दर भारत सरकार का कितना खर्च नागालैंड में सैनिक प्रशासन के लिये हुआ है और कितना खर्च असैनिक या गैर सरकारी कामों के लिये हुआ है, बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के कितने लोग सैनिक काम पर नागालैण्ड गये हैं और कितने लोग असैनिक या गैर सरकारी काम पर गये हैं अगर इसका हिसाब हम लोग लगायें तो पता लगाना मुश्किल नहीं होगा कि पिछले सत्तरह सालों की भारत सरकार की गलत नीतियों के नागाओं के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के लगाव को घटाया है बढ़ाया नहीं है । सैनिक सम्बन्ध ज्यादा हुए और असैनिक तथा गैर सरकारी सम्बन्ध कम हुए । यह हिन्दुस्तान की नीति नागाओं के प्रति पिछले सत्तरह सालों में जारी रही है ।

नागाओं के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के लिये सरकार के पास कोई योजना या कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, खेल के क्षेत्र में या सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में नागाओं को हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ मिला कर रखने के लिये सरकार का कोई दृष्टिकोण नहीं रहा । हिन्दुस्तान के नाटक दलों में खेल के दलों में और दूसरे दलों में नागाओं को शामिल करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया । खास कर खेलों के बारे में जैसे कि दूसरे क्षेत्रों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ ऊंची जाति का आधिपत्य रहा है । मुझे लोगों ने बतलाया है कि खास करके खेल के कार्यों में स्पोर्टस के मैदान में ऊंची जाति के लोगों की अपेक्षा पहाड़ी लोग और आदिवासी लोग ज्यादा योग्य होते हैं । अगर भारत के फुटबाल हाकी आदि खेलों में ऊंची जाति के लड़कों की संख्या कम हो और आदिवासी नागाओं और पहाड़ियों की संख्या ज्यादह हो तो विश्व के खेलों में भी हिन्दुस्तान का स्थान बढ़ सकता है लेकिन नागाओं को पहाड़ियों को आदिवासियों को हिन्दुस्तान के इन क्षेत्रों में रखने के लिये सरकार की कोई कोशिश नहीं है सरकार का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में नागा विद्यार्थियों को लेने पहाड़ी विद्यार्थियों को लेने और उनको दूसरे प्रान्तों के नागरिकों में भरती करने की दिशा में कोई भी प्रयास नहीं हुआ है ।

खास कर भाषा के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नागा समस्या एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है । अंग्रजी के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान की एकता कायम नहीं हो सकती । जब तक अंग्रेजी भाषा माध्यम बनी रहेगी तब तक नागालैण्ड से जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान को आयेंगे वे सिर्फ कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं से या सरकारी अफसरों से ही बातचीत कर सकते हैं । वे एक देहाती नागा बन कर देश के जो दूसरे प्रान्त हैं उनके लोगों से या वहां के देहातियों से बातचीत या सम्बन्ध कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं । अगर इन सत्तरह सालों के अन्दर हम हिन्दुस्तान की जो भाषायें हैं उनका प्रसार नागालैण्ड में किया होता या पहाड़ी इलाकों और जो दूसरे बार्डर इलाके हैं उनमें

किया होता तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की एकता मजबूत न हुई होती । तो जो मुख्य समस्या है नागालैण्ड के बारे में वह एक तो सैनिक स्तर पर है और दूसरी जो सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है वह यह कि असैनिक और गैर सरकारी स्तर पर जो सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये नागालैण्ड में और हिन्दुस्तान में एकता, कायम करने के लिये । किस प्रकार वह एकता सम्भव होगी यह मन्त्री जी बतलायें इस बिल को पास करने के पहले ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of this House for the support that they have been good enough to extend to this Bill. It is one of those rare occasions when a measure of this type has received support from all sections of the House, and I am therefore grateful to this august House for showing this understanding of the complicated problem that we are facing in Nagaland.

Therefore, there is little for me to say on this Bill. I would, however, like to take this opportunity of saying a few words about the approach to the Naga problem. On this occasion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am beholden to the hon. Members who have shown such understanding of the problem and who have extended their sympathetic approach to the efforts that are being made for maintaining peace and for trying to solve this difficult problem by negotiations.

I would like to pay my tribute to the Members of Parliament belonging to different sections of the House who were good enough to undertake the inconvenience of a visit to Nagaland. This has enabled hon. Members to see for themselves not only the terrain and the physical features of Nagaland but they had also the opportunity to study firsthand the problem as we are facing today.

It is a very happy thought for me that the basic thing in this respect is fully appreciated on all hands. This basic thing is that here we have got a very fine set of people, Nagas, who are brave people, whose culture is different. I do not at all agree with some hon. Members who have hinted that they are not civilised enough. It may be that their approach to many problems, their social approach, their approach even to property and other matters may be different from ours; but it will be wrong for us to imagine that they are not civilised enough.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): What is their language?

Shri Swaran Singh: They have many languages, a large number of tribal languages. It might interest the House to know that, in the course of these talks, when a person from the hostile Naga group was speaking in one of their tribal languages there was no interpreter who could interpret it into the other tribal language which was understood by others. So, we had to undertake double interpretation. The tribal language which was used by that speaker was first interpreted into English and then from English into the other tribal language so that other people might be able to understand it. This shows that there are many tribal languages that are used by these people. This also shows that sometimes we are prone to take a very superficial view of the problem, which is really intricate and difficult.

The important thing that has emerged as a result of today's discussion is that our basic approach has to be that these are our own people, that they are part and parcel of our own big family and, therefore, any attitude that sometimes we develop of taking the so-called tough-line or trying to find by strong military action a solution of the problem, is I think something which we should eschew, if we can avoid it. Our approach should be that here are our people whom we have to convince that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by remaining members of this big family which is India.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

I am glad that this last visit of the Members of Parliament did give an opportunity to the Naga hostile leaders to see for themselves that there is nothing but sympathy and understanding for their aspirations and difficulties. I am personally very happy that hon. Members found it convenient to pay a visit to this part of our country. It has helped them to understand the problem and appreciate the difficulties and intricacies of the problem. It has also brought a great measure of confidence among the Nagas that the parliamentary delegation, representing various sections of the House, has not got any hostility towards the aspirations of the Nagas and, on the contrary, they have nothing but understanding and goodwill for them. Therefore, the first essential point to help in mind is that they are our own people.

The second point on which stress has been laid is the prevalence of peace in that part. I must say that if anything has ensued as a result of these negotiations, the efforts of the Peace Mission, the efforts of the administration and the efforts of the leader of the Indian governmental team, Shri Gundevia, it is the prevalence of peace and I must say that he showed great patience and great tact in understanding this problem. He has really earned the confidence of the Naga hostiles and they are now talking to him informally and with a certain measure of freedom. It is of great importance that we should encourage our people who might be engaged in such difficult and delicate task and we should give them the assurance that we appreciated the stand or attitude they take or adopt and, if they succeed in creating confidence amongst the hostiles, this is something for which we should be proud of and we should encourage the efforts of such people instead of being critical.

If I may say so, the vested interest in peace is growing and is getting more and more consolidated. There were parts in Nagaland where night light were unknown. There was curfew from dusk to dawn and no light used to be lit and some of the Naga hostiles were completely cut off from the mainstream of Indian life. Now some of them have come back to their families. The villagers have also tested what peace means and what normal conditions mean. There is a growing volume of opinion in favour of continuance of peace. These are the two basic factors which we should keep in mind while we assess the situation.

Another point which has been urged was about the movement of Nagas into Burmese territories and then going over to Pakistan. On that I want to be quite clear. In the original agreement which had been arrived at, and which resulted in the cessation of operations against the Nagas, it was clearly mentioned that "no arms will be imported from abroad by the underground Nagas during the period of stoppage of operations". This was the relevant part of the assurance. Hon. Members might argue, and perhaps with some justification that there is no specific provision made here in the assurance or in the agreement that no one will leave Nagaland for this purpose. But it should be appreciated that the operative part is the import of arms from abroad and on that there is a clear assurance. Therefore, any step that is taken by the Naga hostiles by which they leave the territory of Nagaland, cross over to Pakistan with the object of getting arms is, according to the view that we have taken, clearly against the spirit of the agreement. Why should they go to a foreign country and get arms when they cannot import arms? Therefore, we have made this position quite clear to the Naga hostile leaders who have been negotiating with the Government team that Government take a serious view of this action on the part of certain Naga hostiles in crossing over to Pakistan territory for getting arms.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If they do it, we are never able to intercept them. That is what has happened in the past.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not talking of the past, about which the hon. Member is correct. But, during this period, as pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Masani, it is a fact which I have no hesitation in admitting, that during the period that peace was prevailing, no arm has been imported from outside territory. It is quite another thing that they are going out and according to our information they are going out for getting arms. It is something which we strongly object to because we feel that they have no business to do it unless they have got the intention to import arms, which they have agreed not to import. Therefore, we have used this expression with care and stated that this is clearly against the spirit of the agreement and we take strong objection to this. The Naga hostile leaders saw the force of this argument and some assurance has also been given that the agreement will be adhered to. But, at the same time, as a Government we cannot shirk our responsibility to ensure that any import of arms by any surreptitious means has to be checked by all means. It is our responsibility, and it is for this reason that not only very intense patrolling is there in the three mile belt along the border but certain subdivisions, even in Manipur, have been declared "disturbed" under this Act and the army and the police have been given special powers to meet the situation so that the Naga hostiles may be stopped if they attempt to bring in any arms.

Then a question was asked by Shri Daji why not a single case has been shown in which the army has detected the hostiles bringing in arms. It is a fact that on several occasions when Nagas were trying to enter the territory from outside they had been apprehended and many times they had been shot down. Even when they were going out they were shot down. There was a question in this House on this subject. Whenever they attempted to go out, the police took action, or the armed forces took action, and several Nagas were shot down, for they were doing something which was illegal and which was unwarranted.

As is appreciated by the House, this is an Act which is necessary. But, personally speaking, and I am sure I am speaking for the whole House, all of us will be happy, every one in India will be happy, if no opportunity arises to use this Act. The peace efforts that are being made, if they succeed, and the situation in Nagaland develops to such a favourable form that a satisfactory solution is possible and there is no opportunity to use this Act, I am sure that the entire House will be happy and every one in India will be happy. All of us in India have no ambitions of any type on that region except to feel that it is a part of India and that the Naga people are Indian nationals. That we have to assure them and we have to win their heart and see that they function as contented, useful, proud citizens of India.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before you proceed to put it to vote, may I make a request? The hon. Member, Mr. Masani, referred to the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation which, I think, has been placed on the Table of the House. In the spirit in which the debate took place, we are all interested in knowing what were the impressions of our own Delegation. May I, therefore, request you that you may direct him that the Report be circulated among Members of Parliament?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will be very happy. A copy has already been laid on the floor of the House. I will check up that with my copy and supply an authenticated copy and that could be circulated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

"That the Bill to continue the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 for a further period, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Swaran Singh: I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

13.42 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION; *DEMANDS FOR ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1965-66; AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Kerala Budget for 1965-66, the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala). Time allotted is four hours. Does the House want a separate discussion on each of them or one discussion?

Some Hon. Members: Let it be one discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Does the Minister want to say anything now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have submitted a statement. I do not think I would like to add anything now.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1965-66

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURE INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax.'"

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,20,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Land Revenue.'"

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Excise.'"

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles.'"

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stamps.'"

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Registration Fees.'"

DEMAND NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Legislature.'"

DEMAND NO. VIII—ELECTIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Elections.'"

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.'"

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous.'"

DEMAND NO. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of Jails.'"

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police.'"

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous.'"

DEMAND NO. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1966 in respect of 'Scientific Departments.'"

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'University Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'General Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Technical Education.'"

DEMAND NO. XIX—MEDICAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health.' "

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,37,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,12,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,91,000 be gran'ed to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CO-OPERATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,53,000 be granted to the Presiden', on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Pro-

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jects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98, 34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIX—FOREST

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,51,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,83,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'National Emergency'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,65,000 be granted to the President on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries and Economic Developments'."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi'l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works.."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi'l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi'l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which wi'l come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,85,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA) 1964-65

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,500 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,400 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarter's Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,600 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII— JAILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,11,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be grant-

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ed to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXII—IRRIGATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,28,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXXIV—PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 43,67,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,07,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Conso-

lidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceding Rs. 7,93,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Communted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,25,73,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1965 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

Now the Demands for Grants on Account (Kerala) and the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) are before the House.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is indeed a sad commentary on the manner in which our great democracy is being managed or led by the ruling Party that this House should have the necessity of considering this budget once again. Why is it that democracy and successive representative Governments have also failed there, and that the President has been obliged to declare an emergency, take over the administration and cast the responsibility of passing the budget for Kerala upon this House? It is because the Congress Party, being the largest party and the most powerful party in the country, and for long periods in Kerala also, has failed to give proper guidance, leadership, and administration to our people.

Some people wonder why the Congress has failed to obtain a majority in Kerala. But I am rather surprised that the Congress Party in Kerala has succeeded in getting even this much of strength I was touring there for sometime along with my leader Rajaji and my colleague, Mr. Masani, and we tried to assess the situation there. About a month after that I happened to have a short conversation with the Home Minister, when all of us met there in connection with the meeting of the advisory committee appointed by the Chair here, and he asked me what my reading of the situation was. I told him that I was afraid the none of the parties was likely to get a majority. He did not appear to be very much surprised. But he was very unhappy. He was, of course, hoping against hope, as we all had our hopes, for our Parties that the Congress

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Party would get a majority. Even then, he too had some doubts. But the wonder is that they have got even this much. And why did they get it? It is a surprise to me. During the course of election period, I had the opportunity of touring and meeting people and talking to them. Left to themselves, I am sure, they would not have been willing to give this much strength to the Congress Party. Why was the Congress so unpopular? It became unpopular because of many wrong things it has done and many good things it has failed to do. It has expolited and exabuerted caste feelings, the religious animosities and differences. It has tried to exploit almost every imaginable weakness of certain sections of our people and it did not take the trouble of putting its own house in order when there were complaints made against its Chief Minister by some of his colleagues, not to speak of the complaints made, charge-sheet raised, by the Communist friends themselves who were also responsible members of that Legislature. When those charges were placed before their central leadership, it behaved in the same irresponsible and partisan manner as it has done in regard to various other States also. Then, one of their own important Ministers, the late Mr. Chacko, tried to interest their central leadership in their affairs and control the vagaries of some of their Ministers headed by their Chief Minister. Those efforts also failed. Thereafter, Mr Chacko had to leave the Ministry. Was it because Mr. Chacko had the temerity to raise those charges? Or, was it because he was also tarred with the same brush, as alleged by the other Congress Ministers, as they themselves were being tarred by Mr. Chacko?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minute. The hon. Members who want to move their cut motions will kindly give the Nos. of the cut motions that are to be moved by them within 10 or 15 minutes.

Shri Ranga: I would have a little more time, I hope.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): We have given notice of some cut motions today. I hope you will allow us to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ranga: Whatever it was, he had to go from that Ministry. When he came to die in the end, unfortunate as it was, large numbers of people made it their special duty to pay their homage at his grave—they call it a *samadhi*. Now, that leads me to think that he must have been extremenly popular; he must have been considered to be a man of the people who really stood for democratic ideals and who wanted a better administration and a purer Ministry. In spite of it all the Ministry would not learn any lesson. It continued its own mad exercise of power. In the end, there was a revolt from among their own ranks. All credit goes to those brave people who had the moral courage to rise against their own Party; what ordinarilly would have been considered to be their party sense of loyalty and voted against that Ministry in that vote of No-Confidence and brought down that Ministry They gave a right lead and they took a right decision and they demonstrated their righteous indignation against that Ministry, which has come to vindicated later on in the defeat of that Chief Minister Shri Sankar. It was against the Chief Ministership and the leadership of Shri Sankar that Shri Chacko had protested. It was against his administration that the communists had raised their own charge-sheet, and it was that Shri Sankar who came down at the polls, at the hands of the people themselves, not at the hands of any one political party or two, but at the hands of the people themselves. What greater condemnation can there be than this of the Congress leadership that was provided there by the local people and that was permitted and sanctioned and blessed by their Central leadership?

All over India, there is this atmosphere that to be a Minister in the

'Congress regime has come to be no longer a matter of credit, but on the other hand, one is obliged to go on justifying that he is not corrupt, that he has not been corrupt, that he has not been involved in any corrupt dealings and that he has not been associated in any kind of sub-committee like the present one condoning others' corruption and corrupt activities. Such is the plight of the Congress Ministers today, and all this is within the knowledge of the people there. On top of it, they themselves had detailed information about the misdoings of their own Ministers.

Their conditions too have become worse because of the blunder committed by the Food Minister here at the Centre, on the food front. Their economic conditions were becoming worse and worse in spite of the boasted success of the successive Five Year Plans at the Centre as well as in the States. The unemployment problem was staring them in their face and getting worse. If, in spite of these things those people should have thought it fit to vote even to that extent for the Congress candidates, that is something which staggers me and shocks me. Why did they vote to that extent? They alone know the full truth about it. But I can say one thing, that many of the votes—I cannot say how many—could not have been cast for the congress in a voluntary manner. Many people must have been misled. Many more must have been influenced....

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagha): Many must have been misled by my hon. friend also.

Shri Ranga: . . . Many more must have been influenced by the power that the Congress people as well as the Congress party as will the Congress authorities must have exercised during the elections and prior to the elections. Of course, it is not unnatural for the Congress to have made use of its great experience of seventeen years of rule in this country in managing the combinations and permutations among our castes, our social forces and our religious forces. It is not that other parties do not do this, but Congress has had the advantage and the largest experience and the largest number of able organisers and manipulators on their side. I am not saying that they should not have such party organisers, but we should allow for the difference of these elements. That is how they have achieved this strength.

But, then, what is to be done today? That is where the Government of India are once again facing a challenge. According to the Constitution, the Governor is obliged to send for the leader of the majority party or the group of parties which can be expected to command a majority and provide a stable Ministry. Supposing he comes to the conclusion that no one is capable of providing a majority, then does that mean that he should advise the President here that the Governor's raj should be continued? No.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): No.

Shri Ranga: And why do I say so? I say so because I believe in democracy. Under any circumstances, it is the incumbent duty of the President as well as this Government to do everything that be in their power and to leave no stone unturned in order to give an opportunity to a party or a combination of parties that would be able to come forward and form a Ministry and take the consequences.

What would be the consequences if they fail later on to command a majority, majority not only for the moment but over a particular period? A vote of no-confidence can be moved against them and they can be turned out. They run the risk of being turned out. Why should they then come forward to form a Ministry? It is not because, I am sure, some people are only too keen to become Ministers for a few days and get the kudos of going in a kind of procession as happened in Delhi only the day before yesterday at Ramlila Grounds. I am sure that it is not for that purpose. I am sure my hon. friends know what

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happened in Delhi. We have seen the photographs with all the ex-Ministers and Ministers....

Shri Warior (Trichur): Why is my hon. friend fighting shy of even mentioning that? We do not know what it is.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Did my hon friend go to that conference?

Shri Ranga: It is not for that purpose, but it is because they would be having so much faith in democracy that they would like to shoulder this responsibility and come forward to form a Ministry and take the consequences.

This is not the first time that a thing like that has happened or has been allowed to happen in Kerala. Once before also, a minority party was allowed to form a government with the support of the Congress people themselves, I suppose, at that time, it was allowed to function like that for a few months It was only thereafter that some of their policies were not agreeable to the Congress, but the party then in power considered those policies and those programmes to be a matter of confidence for themselves and ultimately that Ministry came down.

Similarly, even now, why should the Government of India not make another experiment? In that case another question arises. Which party is to be called upon first of all to shoulder this responsibility? The Left Communists have offered to form a government, and the Kerala Congress has also offered to do it. As between these two parties, whom has the Governor to call upon? It is true that under normal circumstances, the democrat that I am—though I would not have liked the communists to be given the opportunity of forming the Ministry, but yet—I would have had no choice at all but to ask their leader to be sent for. But, now, we are not in normal circumstances. We are told that we are in an emergency in the whole of the country and more so in Kerala. And that was what was said by the Home Minister himself. I would have appreciated his stand if he had completely banned the whole of the communist party or at least the Left Communists. But he has not done that, for his own good reasons or bad reasons, and according to me, bad reasons But anyhow, he has done this much that he has castigated these Left Communists as unpatriotic, their policies as being opposed to the best interests of our country, and their whole attitude in regard to our international affairs as being calculated to weaken the defences of our country and injure the national interests of our people. Therefore, he had chosen to imprison a large number of their leadership there in that state.

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And what a tragedy? Just as I am shocked that so many Congress members have come to be elected, I am equally shocked, if not more, that so many Left communist candidates should have been elected in spite of this castigation, this charge, levelled at them by the Government of India, in the name of the security and defence of the country. Yet it has happened.

An hon. Member: How?

Shri Ranga: They are there. 'How' is another matter. If the Home Minister had had the wisdom, sensibility and foresight to have taken this stand six months earlier, long before the Ministry in office was brought down, I am sure so many of them would not have been elected. Even if he had not taken the stand at the time that he did and had had the patience and wisdom also to wait until after the elections were over, I am sure quite a number of them would not have had the chance to get elected. After all, we are used to the sentiments of our people. So many of us have gone to jail several times, large numbers of us on this side as well as the other. We have come to be the favourites of the masses, also because of the fact that we have been sent to jail several

times by the British regime. Now that sentiments weigh with our people and it has helped these Left Communists. To that extent, I condemn the action taken by the Home Minister at the time he did and in the manner in which he did it.

Anyhow, they are there Am I going to advise the President and the Governor to send for these Left communist leadership? I am not prepared to take on that responsibility.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why?

Shri Ranga: But then whose responsibility is it? It is the responsibility of the Government of India, of the Home Minister.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then you are not a democrat.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Those who sell the country have no such right.

Shri Ranga: My democracy is where there is plenty of scope for all those people who believe in parliamentary democracy, in non-violent democracy and in a democracy that would stand and be self-contained within India and not be dictated to by any political leadership of any other country in the rest of the world, of which any party here continues to be its part and parcel.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even if it is the United States?

Shri Ranga: Whether it is the United States or any other country. My hon. friend ought to know whom he is addressing. I can assure him, as the House knows only too well, that there are some of us here in this country even today, fortunately alive, whose patriotism cannot be questioned. Whether it is the US or USSR, it is my India, and India's interest alone has the highest and completest possible priority and consideration at my hands, at the hands of my party and at the hands of the Congress party itself, the Jan Sangh and the other political parties, but not the Left communist party; my fear is that even the Right communist party also is on the same road.

Having said that I am not prepared to advise the Governor or President to send for the communist leader, it is my duty to advise them to send for the leader of the Kerala Congress because he has offered to take up this responsibility. The Congress Party in Kerala also has declared its willingness to support any government, any ministry, that may come to be formed and conducted by any others, and give it a chance. I appreciate that. I congratulate them on that. But I cannot congratulate them on the further stand they have taken. The Kerala Congress friends have had the statemanship to offer either to work under the leadership of the Congress Party there or to welcome their cooperation for their ministry It must have been a big wrench indeed for them to have made this offer because only the other day they quarrelled with them, fought and defeated them at the polls. Inspite of all these things, they have come back again with this offer. Therefore it needed moral courage on their part to have made this offer, this generous offer, according to me, in the interest of the cause of democracy in India. But it is very very churlish, indeed childish if I may say so, on the part of the Congress Party in Kerala and their national leadership here not to accede to their request, not to accept their offer.

Let them continue in their perilous move and do what they want. It would do them good; it would also teach them in one state at least to be in the opposition for a short period and see the beauties as well as terrors of the role. It is high time they were in the opposition in at least one State. I hope they would play the role of a decent enough opposition in Kerala in the same way as or better way than, they have run the Government.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We had experience of that once and we know what they are!

Shri Ranga: As regards stability of government, I have my own doubts and fears, because of the uncharitable, undemocratic and un-co-operative attitude of the Congress Party itself, not to speak of the Left communists. If it is not going to be stable and if it is not going to run for a long enough time, what should be the best possible solution for a problem-state like Kerala? I consider Kerala to be a problem-state because of its food deficit, because if its unemployment and because of its great tradition of sparing more than half its total state revenues for education alone so much so that it does not have enough funds for various other nation-building activities, and also because of its failure to provide a stable and strong enough majority government in this parliamentary democracy, not once but twice.

So what would be the right thing to do? I have suggested earlier twice, when this question came up here, that this Government should try and experiment in this country, in this gamut of parliamentary democracy with what is known as the Swiss type of ministry, a kind of committee government where more or less on proportional representation all the democratic parties would be given representation and they would all be expected to work on the consensus basis, where they would also be expected to be patient with each other in regard to any of the new proposals they would be making for any change in the *status quo* in regard to their administration, social and economic legislation and other things; whenever there is any strong difference among themselves, they should give themselves six months interval just as it is done in the case of second chambers in various countries so that they can look into it again after six months and try to see if they cannot reach a consensus at a higher level by agreement among themselves.

This kind of experiment ought to be made in this country in as many states as possible. Of course, my friends of the Congress Party are so passionate about power, so jealous of their power that they are quarelling among themselves over the distribution of this power among themselves. So how can I expect them to be so generous as to work in partnership with others? But at least in one state, in Kerala, let them do it, because they have no other choice. If we try that experiment, I hope it would succeed, I am confident it would. If it succeeds it can be extended to other states; if it does not, no harm will be done, the heavens would not fall and conditions would not be worse than what they are.

Therefore, I would suggest to Government that they should think about this very seriously. In the meanwhile, before they can come to that decision, anyhow they should not extend Governor's rule for even a day beyond 31st March. They should consider it to be the duty cast by the constitution itself upon them see that a democratically responsible ministry is installed there by the end of this month, on the first of next month.

Shri Warior: It is unfortunate that this vote on account should come up here in this House rather than in the elected Legislative Assembly in Trivandrum.

The elections were over on the 4th, and the results had come on the 5th If there had been any chance of forming a Ministry there, this vote on account would not have come here but would have gone, in the normal way according to the Constitution to the Legislative Assembly, and they would have debated it. But now, not only this vote on account, but even the General Budget--we hope it will not come—may come here, that is the position. So, it is time now to take stock of the whole political situation in that State.

In these elections, many things have come out. Some are most distressing to some sections of the people, to some schools of thought like that of Prof. Ranga and others. And for many others also, the results are surprising.

You will recall that Kerala had a Communist Ministry, and that that Ministry was pulled down by certain forces in that State, with the active connivance and support of the ruling party at the Centre. At that time the so-called Congress Party took upon itself to take whatever help from whichever quarter they could, and to mobilise all sorts of reactionary, communal forces in the State, giving a long lease of life for all those dormant powers, and succeeded in creating a situation which was near anarchy. It was termed as the people's upsurge, mass upsurge. But that mass upsurge was nothing like the latest mass upsurge we saw in the South, but there is nobody to take any action in this case. Because, and primarily because, it was a Communist Ministry, that mass upsurge was enough justification for the Central Government to impose undemocratically President's rule and unconstitutionally pull down that Ministry, send them off bag and baggage.

In that business, the Congress Party took not a direct political fight with the forces that they had toppled down, but allied itself with the most reactionary forces, for instance the foremost leader or the chief of the Nayar Service Society, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan. The forces that could be mustered by the Catholic Church were also utilised. Above all, there was the Muslim League which has very great influence in the erstwhile Malabar area, in the central part, in almost all the constituencies. These three most reactionary forces together fought that election against the Communist Party.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Shri Thomas wants to say something.

Shri Warior: I will yield to him.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A.M. Thomas): I just wanted to say that the Communists also joined with the Muslim League. That is all.

Shri Warior: Communists never joined with the Muslim League. I repudiate that charge completely. Everybody knows that the Communists did not join the Muslim League. Actually it was the reputed national flag of the Congress which was taken down to the Muslim League level, and the two flages flew together. The PSP is there, they go-between. They also joined them. This was the back ground to the formation of the last Ministry under the leadership of the Congress.

By the 1965 elections, the very action of this Government had its natural reaction. What happened? The Congress lost the support of their erswhile allies in the Nayar and Christian communities. So, they naturally thought that they could go ahead with the support of the other communities left out in the Travancore area, especially the Ezhava community, but in this scheme they were beaten by their own tactics. They thought the Congress had a well-established prestige in the Central Travancore area, they thought they could muster many votes there, and come out with flying colours. Actually, what happened is that there, in the traditionally Congress influence areas of Travancore, the Congress Party was trounced completely. And surprisingly, a new party which is called the rebel Congress, which is of course only in name rebel Congress but in reality the same as the Congress combination of communal, reactionary forces, got all the seats there, and the Congress could not have a majority even in their traditional areas.

In the Malabar area, what happened is that the Muslim League, which would not have got even five seats in their own name, got actually 11 seats. Lastly, the much-besmirched Left Communists pocketed almost all the seats in the Malabar area also.

This is the outcome of the elections. It has resulted in no party having a clear majority to form a Government, but there is also a meaning in what the electorate has done. They have given a particular verdict, and that verdict must be honoured by the

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powers-that-be. The major group in the newly elected Assembly will be the Left Communists. With all our differences with them when the people are given a chance to choose their representatives in a political election like this is it not the bounden duty of the Government to bow to the wishes of the people? Otherwise, what is the sense in asking the people to vote again? They give a verdict, and it is not honoured. If you make an appeal to the same people to give another verdict, do you think that the people are fools? Everybody who has been in this election battle in Kerala could understand what the mood of the people was. They did not disclose anything to anybody, they voted according to their will and pleasure, their own sense, their own conscience. And once the outcome has come like this, is it not necessary that the Government should bow to their wishes and honour their verdict?

On the eve of the elections the Union Home Minister himself had gone to Kerala. He challenged the voters. He told them: "You can vote for anybody you like, but it is we who are to decide who should form the Government." Then what is the meaning of a free election if it is already decided? There is a story in my part of the country. Two lawyers were arguing in a case very heatedly. The Munsiff after hearing their arguments for three days in patience, told them: "Why are you people arguing like this, and quarrelling among yourselves? I have decided the case three days back". It is just like this. If the Central Government had decided already what sort of thing should come out, then why should there be an election? That is the main question there.

I ask this Government: if these people had not been jailed on the eve of these elections, would the heavens have fallen? If they could wait all this time, why not wait till the elections were over, at least to be fair in the public eye? That they did not do. They blundered and put all these people in the jail, and the Government itself knows now what the result has been. Apart from that, there are these people who had been elected. They had been crying from housetops that the people are sovereign, but this Government is refusing to recognise that election by the people. Who will have confidence in this country, in elections and in parliamentary democracy after this? They speak about the emergency? Where is the emergency? It is the bounden duty of the Government to convince the people that there is an emergency. Where is the emergency, when hundreds and thousands of workers are dismissed and discharged from the ordnance factories. Where is the emergency when they bungled on the food front, when crores of rupees are hidden with the black marketeers and profiteers, when even the High Court Judges change their dates of birth in the registers? Is Government bringing all these people to book? Do the Government say that all these people are fifth columnists? Mr. Ranga was claiming the monopoly of patriotism for himself. Do he and his friends say that the lakhs of people who voted for the left communists are unpatriotic, that they have no stake in this country? What is patriotism after all? It is our stake, our interests in this country. We cannot label people of this party for whom lakhs and lakhs of voters had voted in this way. Is there any sense in all this? The Governor is supposed to advise.... (*An Hon. Members* Supposed to?) You know the meaning....that there was no chance for a stable government in Kerala. Suppose the left communists are left out of jail—at least for the present, they can be put back in jail at any time—just to honour democracy and honour the electorate and honour the people who have voted them and who exercised the privilege given to them by the Constitution to

vote whomsoever they liked. Once that right is given, it must be honoured and they must have the courage to do that. This is political cowardice and this cannot be allowed if we call ourselves a democracy. Where is the future for democracy in this country? Do you think that the people of Kerala are not intelligent to understand all these tricks? Do you think that they are not educated and sensible enough to understand all this political trickery and chicanery? They are quite intelligent and if they are not honoured, they will not honour your right.... (*Interruptions.*) It is not a question of the right communists or the left communists, or the right congress or the rebel congress. It is an essential right of the citizen of this country and I demand that this Government takes courage in its hands and release them immediately and ask them to form the Government and face the legislative assembly They will know the results. I place the responsibility for this bungling and blunder on the shoulders of these people and they will be answerable to the public of Kerala and of India. Why so? Because, it is not a question of having a stable Government alone. It is not a question of having political stability. It is the question, the necessity for the governing of the State and dealing with the problems of the State. The other day, the food problem became so acute and we had to rush down here and raise our voice in this Parliament to get six ounces of rice. The Government is now very definite of a bumper crop. It is reported in the Press that the Government will not have enough warehousing facilities for the incoming crop. But at the same time our people are given just six ounches of rice. We had been clamouring for more food. Then, what about the development of Kerala? We have the highest potential in this country for hydel scheme. Recently, one of our foremost schemes, the Idiki scheme had to suspend its construction work for want of cement and my State is at the mercy of the neighbouring State of Madras. We are at their doors for more electricity. The statement given by the Finance Minister disclosed that we were short of electricity upto 60 per cent and that is affecting not only the growth of new industries but even the functioning of the existing industries. It has also told upon the revenues of the State. I am thankful to the Minister, Mr. Raj Bahadur who went there on the eve of the elections. He had been to Cochin. How long has this Cochin shipyard been hanging fire? I will ask the Finance Minister if he is there and I will ask his deputy to tell him: if it had been a Madras project, what would have been its fate?..... (*An Hon. Member*: The same.) Kerala is an orphan State and nobody looks after it. The shipyard had been kept in abeyance. Just on the eve of the general elections, Mr. Raj Bahadur comes there and he is digging a few sands.... (*An Hon. Member*: Grave). I do not know whether it will be the grave of this Government. .... (*Interruptions*). I know Mr. Sharma will also be against this political chicanery because he is a man of the workers. Do you think that the educated and intelligent people of Kerala could be duped like this? Could you cajole and hoodwink them like that? Now, what happens? Rs. 14 lakhs are allotted and soil investigation will take 2½ years and the Central Government has given Rs. 7 lakhs. That is all. The shipyard is never to come, like this. If the Government has got firm conviction that it would come at least in the Fourth Plan, may I ask them to initiate proper action in this regard just now and come to an agreement with Mitsubishi or Mitsui or whichever concern or firm for all the four phases? Why are not agreements signed with these companies and why is it kept in abeyance? It is just a bait for the people of Kerala to vote for the Congress. We can understand that. Then, there is the food problem. Even now, it is sold, rice is sold at Rs. 125 per bag in the open market. after the recent harvest. What will be the position in the lean

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months of the monsoon? I put all these problems before you and the Parliament because it is absolutely necessary that some sort of a responsible Governments responsive to the people, responsible to the people should come there and if it does not, the entire responsibility will be thrown upon the shoulders of the Treasury Benches here. They alone can mend the affairs. And they must come forward bravely, leave alone the Left Communists, and ask them to form the government, whatever be the consequences. Surely, it is not that all the Chinese will cross over as soon as the Kerala Ministry is formed with the Left Communists. Do they fear that the stability of the country is only so much? Are we on shifting sands?

So I ask the Government again to convene the Assembly and ask the people to face it. And if the Government does not decide that, I am quite sure the people of Kerala know how to decide it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (Kerala) for 1965-66, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress made in the matter of carrying out survey of unsurveyed land in Malabar region of Kerala* (1)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide adequate promotions to Government employees who have been working in a temporary capacity and whose services were confirmed after many years of service in Kerala* (2)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide quarters to judicial officers in the State of Kerala* (3)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Administration of Justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to enhance the salary of judicial officers in the State of Kerala* (4)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enhance T. A. of Police officers in Kerala* (5)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite compensation claims of injured in motor accidents* (6)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Scientific Departments be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to carry out comprehensive geological survey of Kerala* (7)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head General Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start a Sainik School in Malabar region of Kerala* (8)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Technical Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to start more technical schools in Kerala* (9)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to check epidemic diseases in Kerala* (10)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure in carrying out land reforms in Kerala as envisaged by the Planning Commission* (11)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure in developing Kovalam in Kerala as a tourist centre* (12)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress in the matter of constructing Badagara Mahe Canal in Kerala* (15)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*High rate of tax on motor vehicles in the State of Kerala* (16)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide tax concessions to small motor transport co-operative societies in Kerala* (17)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Transport Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress made in constructing the West Coast Road in Kerala* (18)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take over private forests in Kerala* (19)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to prevent indiscriminate cutting of trees from the private forests in Kerala* (20)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Elections be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to release the detenues who were candidates in the election.* (21)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to release M.L.As. under detention thereby preventing the formation of a Government in Kerala after the elections.* (22)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Jails be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give family allowance to the political detenues* (23)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop further construction of ITI building at Trivandrum and to demolish the parts of the building that may prevent further expansion of Trivandrum aerodrome* (24)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

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[*Need to expedite the construction of the Idikki Project.* (25)].

"That the demand for grant on account under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the anti-sea erosion works* (26)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House. Now we will take up non-official business. This debate will continue afterwards.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy—not here.

14.30½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 15 and 16)

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sezhiyan: I introduce the Bill

14.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 120)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave the granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I introduce the Bill.

14.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of article 75 by Shri Yashpal Singh)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on the 5th March, 1965:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 19-3-65.

The time already taken is twenty minutes, and forty minutes are left.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): The time may be extended by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other Bills also.

Shri D. C. Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I was submitting that it is the law of nature, and I think this continuity of life is an article of faith with the followers of certain religions. But even those who have a scientific attitude to life believe in it. Just as there is continuity of human rights, so there should be continuity of life, of political life, of administrative life, of legislative life.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): After five years?

Shri D. C. Sharma: And I believe that the Prime Minister in every democratic country of the world is a symbol of that continuity; and if the Prime Minister is removed by any accident, natural or otherwise, I believe that that continuity should not be given a rough jolt in any sense of the word. What happened in India just now was this that when our great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, passed away, the President called Shri Gulzarilal Nanda to act as the Prime Minister; then the Congress Legislative Patry had its deliberations and the new Prime Minister was appointed by consensus. But there was a time lag between the sad and untimely demise of our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the taking up of office on the part of the new Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. There was a caretaker Prime Minister for a few days. (*An Hon. Member*: For fifteen days). It only means this that in practice we think that the caretaker Prime Minister is essential in order to give the people the impression that the old council of ministers continues, that the old policies are going to be intact, and that the old set-up is going to remain.

What Mr. Yashpal Singh wants is this that you should give it a constitutional status; it should not depend upon the sweet will of any person. Mr. Yashpal Singh says that the seniormost member of the Council should officiate as the Prime Minister. I think nobody should have any objection to that. In our country we do not have the office of Deputy Prime Minister. Otherwise we generally find that the Deputy Prime Minister is the seniormost member of the Council and he continues and he acts in the place of the Prime Minister.

Then he says that this arrangement should last only till a new Prime Minister has been appointed by democratic procedure which is adopted by the ruling party, the dominant party. The Congress Party is the dominant party in India and they have to select or elect the new Prime Minister. So I feel that instead of making these *ad hoc* arrangements, instead of making such arrangements which are not in conformity with democratic practices in any country of the world, this constitutional provision should be made. And I believe that if this is done it will set at rest the large number of speculations that go on after the sad demise of any Prime Minister.

So I support this Bill, and I hope the hon. the Home Minister will not have any objection to it, because it is only constitutionalising or legalising what we are already doing, and I think to give it constitutional status will not do harm to anybody.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे दुःख है कि मैं अपने भाई श्री यशपाल सिंह के इस बिल का घोर विरोध करना चाहता हूं । मेरे विरोध का कारण यह है कि संविधान को इतना लाइटली ट्रीट नहीं करना चाहिए । कांस्टीटयूशन एक पवित्र

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

चीज़ है और उसमें बहुत जल्दी जल्दी संशोधन लाना यह उचित नहीं मालूम होता है।

अमरीका के कांस्टीटयूशन में आप देखिये कि क़रीब 150–200 वर्ष के अन्दर मुश्किल से 5–7 बार उस में अमेंडमेंट हुआ है लेकिन हमारे भारतवर्ष में एक परम्परा चल गई है कि प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिल के द्वारा उसे अमेंड किया जाय और हमेशा दो दो और तीन तीन बिल इस प्रकार के आते रहते हैं कि कांस्टीटयूशन को अमेंड किया जाय।

मैं इसका एक दूसरी दृष्टि से और विरोध करता हूं। मान लीजिये कि कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपने मन्त्रिमण्डल का संगठन एलफैबैटिकल लिस्ट की बेसिस पर करता है और वह सीन्यारिटी जूनियारिटी नहीं रखता है तो ऐसी अवस्था में क्या होगा ? हाउस आफ़ कामन्स में या और किसी जगह ऐसा नहीं है कि जो मिनिस्टर नम्बर 2 हो वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो जाये। कोई खास बात नहीं होती है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में भी ऐसी परम्परा डालनी चाहिए कांस्टीटयूशन के द्वारा नहीं बल्कि एक परम्परा हमको डालनी चाहिए। इसके विषय में कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा हम जारी करें। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का संशोधन संविधान में कम से कम अनावश्यक है अलबत्ता एक ऐसी स्वस्थ परम्परा डाली जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री यशपाल सिंह के विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of this Constitution (Amendment) Bill sponsored by Shri Yashpal Singh. It is quite in conformity with our ideas; by this Bill;, he wants to remove this doubt as to the succession on the Prime Minister's demise. My hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has just now stated that he does not agree with this Bill. I would request his party or the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to sat an example by appointing a Deputy Prime Minister. Our late-lamented, beloved Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was named as Deputy Prime Minister. We have a similar system with respect to the Vice President also. When the President is no more with us, we always have a Vice-President. Such an honourable post as Deputy Prime Minister cannot be left vacant. Or, in the alternative, we may have a system or a precedent of having the Home Minister succeeding the Prime Minister on the later's demise. On that principle, our present Home Minister had for the time being succeeded our late beloved Prime Minister. So, there must be some precedent or formula whereby this succession is not left in doubt as to who should succeed whom.

There were also rumours during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's lifetime also as to who would suceed Nehru, and that doubt persisted till the last day, till his death, and even after that, the people were left guessing, and for sometime, this question of appointment of the Prime Minister was hanging in the balance. Ultimately, the Home Minister succeeded the Prime Minister for sometime till other arrangements were made. So, we should amend the Constitution, or, if an amendment is not required or is not thought of, a precedent should be set whereby the Home Minister holding charge of that Ministry should succeed the Prime Minister.

With this suggestion, I welcome this Bill and commend it for the consideration of the Home Minister. In the alternative, as I suggested, they should appoint a Depuey Prime Minister.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह के संशोधक-विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। शायद उन्होंने इस संशोधक-विधेयक को इसलिए ज़रूरी समझा कि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री की उम्र हमेशा साठ

बरस के उस पार ही हुआ करती है और इसलिए ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि यह विवाद खड़ा हो जाये कि कौन उसके बाद उत्तराधिकारी बनेगा । स्थायी उत्तराधिकारी कौन बनेगा, यह तो सरकारी पार्टी के लोग तय करेंगे, लेकिन तात्कालिक प्रयोजनों के लिए कौन उत्तराधिकारी बनेगा, उसके बारे में कोई नियम बन जाना चाहिए । पता नहीं, यह बात कहां तक सत्य है, लेकिन स्वर्गवासी प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नेहरू, की मौत के बाद एक अफवाह सी फैल गई थी कि मौत के कई घंटे बाद मौत का ऐलान हुआ और इस देरी का एक कारण यह था कि उन के बाद कौन उत्तराधिकारी बनेंगे, उस का फ़ैसला जल्दी नहीं हो सका । अगर उसके बारे में ज्यादा विवाद होता—या भविष्य में हो—तो हो सकता है कि एक दो दिन के बाद ऐसी बातों का ऐलान सुनना पड़े और तब तक मौत की ख़बर को छिपाया जाये । इसलिए इस गुंजाइश को ख़त्म करने के लिए माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, का संशोधन मंजूर किया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, while I appreciate the feelings with which my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh has moved this Bill, I really see some practical difficulties in supporting this Bill. No doubt, my venerable friend Shri D. C. Sharma had placed another viewpoint before the House. But I feel it is not easy that this Constitution could be amended everytime. Shri Raghunath Singh has correctly stated that for a country like India which is much bigger than America in the matter of population, it is not advisable to keep the Constitution amended so frequently, and particularly when a private Member recommends such an amendment infrequently, it becomes a mockery. There is not much force in asking for this amendment. Maybe, from merely looking at it, one might feel that some such thing has happened and so something should be done. But then, many other important things escape our notice. I feel there is some point in the suggestion made by my hon. friend Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, namely, with a view to remove misunderstandings in the future, and to allow things to go on smoothly, the Congress Party of which I happen to be a member, might consider the suggestion of appointing a Deputy Prime Minister. That will certainly solve the difficulty.

I shall take this opportunity of refuting the point made by Shri Kishen Pattnayak. He said that the demise of our beloved leader, the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, was not announced immediately after his death and that was delayed because of the arrangements needed for appointing a successor. He said that the demise was announced two or three hours later. That is absolutely wrong. Immediately the demise occurred, it was announced. There were a number of people, and hundreds of his followers were there; everybody was there. There was no question of hiding or delaying anything. So, what he said in this respect is absolutely incorrect.

But to avoid some practical difficulties, some way should be found out, but not the amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed. The Government might devote its attention to it and see what things should be done; important things might arise and how and by what time they could be done and so on, have to be considered. Maybe many things might happen equally quickly. If any such arrangement is arrived at by which the entire work could go on smoothly without demur this way or that way, that would be good. In this light, I feel that this Bill, as is sought to be passed, could not be supported.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग इस देश में एक प्रजातन्त्र राज्य चला रहे हैं । यहां पर कोई राजशाही राज्य नहीं है और राजाओं की परम्पराओं वाला राज्य नहीं है । हमारा एक डेमोक्रेटिक

[श्री शिव नारायण]

सेटअप है । हमारे लेट प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मरने के बाद हिमालय पहाड़ वहीं है, जहां कि पहले था, कहीं कोई फर्क नहीं आया है । श्री पटनायक ने कहा है कि उनकी मौत की खबर छिपाई गई । हम सब जानते हैं कि जब इस बारे में एलान हुआ, तब हाउस के मेम्बर वहां गए और पंडित जी का अन्तिम दर्शन किया । उसके बाद नन्दा जी को प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने बुलाया । हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था मौजूद है कि हमारे प्रेजिडेंट को, जो कि हैड आफ दि स्टेट है, यह हक़ है कि वह किसी को प्राइम मिनिस्टर एपाइंट कर सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि मामूली बातों के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट करने का बिल ला कर कांस्टीट्यूशन के साथ मजाक या मख़ौल नहीं करना चाहिए ।

ऐसा कोई नियम या परम्परा नहीं है कि सीनियर आदमी को एपायंट किया जाये । मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं कि जब श्रीलंका के एक मिनिस्टर को हटाया गया, तो उसके पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी ने चार्ज लिया । इस लिए यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि सिर्फ सीनियर आदमी को ही नियुक्त किया जाये । यह तो आदमी की एबिलिटी पर निर्भर करता है । पार्टी जिसको चाहे चुन सकती है । इसके अलावा प्राइम मिनिस्टर की मौत रोज तो होती नहीं है । "शरद शतं जीवेत," प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में यह देश की तमन्ना है । माननीय सदस्य ऐसा बिल लाकर मख़ौल कर रहे हैं और इस लिए मैं उसका सख़्त विरोध करता हूं । वह जो एमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, उसकी कोई वैल्यु या ज़रूरत नहीं है । संविधान में इस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था मौजूद है । आज भी अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपना पद छोड़ दें, तो कल दूसरा प्राइम मिनिस्टर चुना जा सकता है । इस में मौत और ज़िन्दगी का क्या सवाल है ? यह एक डेमोक्रेटिक सेट-अप है और इस लिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चुनाव मैजोरिटी पार्टी पर निर्भर करता है । जो बढ़िया काम करेगा, वह रहेगा और जो काम नहीं करेगा, वह अलग कर दिया जायेगा । हमारे यहां कोई एक्स, वाई, ज़ेड प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो सकता है । "विश्वासं फलदायकं ।" जिस पर जनता को विश्वास होगा कि अमुक आदमी हमारा सही संचालन करेगा, सही कार्य कर सकता है, उसको चार्ज मिल सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने कोई बाधा नहीं है ।

हमारा शासन, प्रजातन्त्रात्मक है और हम मैजारिटी से तय करते हैं । प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चुनाव कोई सीनियारिटी लिस्ट के आधार पर नहीं हो सकता है । यह कोई आई० सी० एस० या पी० सी० एस० का सिलेक्शन नहीं है । कोई एमाल-नामा नहीं रखा जा सकता है कि यह प्राइम मिनिस्टर होगा या वह होगा । यह ग़लत है और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं । मैं अपने मित्र से कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें ।

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover of the Bill has proposed this amendment wherein he wants article 75A of the Constitution to be added. Before I come to the merits of this amendment, I should like to reply to the introductory part of the speech that he made.

He complained:

> "यहां हम लोग रात दिन बिल देते हैं, बिल्कुल इन्नोसेंट बिल देते हैं जो कि सरकार के हक में हैं और सरकार उन बातों को मानती है लेकिन चूंकि गैर-सरकारी तौर से वे बिल आते हैं इसलिए सरकार उनकी अवहेलना करती है ।"

I would make it very clear that from whatever side the Bill might have been introduced, it is given the fullest consideration by Government. It is not that because it comes from an

opposition member, the Bill is rejected. When a Bill is introduced, the Ministry concerned scrutinises it and passes it on to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry very carefully examines the amendment. There is a parliamentary and legal affairs sub-committee of the Cabinet which also scrutinises the Bill. It may be that the Government may not accept the Bill as such for some reason which is also explained before the House. But very often the suggestions given by members are not only accepted, but action is taken on them.

For example, on the last occasion when private members' Bills were discussed, there was a Bill for amending section 109 of the Cr. P. C. Although it was not accepted—I had given my arguments for that—I said that it would be referred to the Law Commission. By reference, we do not simply ask whether it should be amended or not. We send to the Law Commission copies of the proceedings of this House, so that they may know the views of hon. members who participated in that discussion. If there are any suggestions from the utility or importance or requirement point of view, they are considered even subsequently. So, I assure the hon. member that simply because the Bill comes from an opposition Member, it is not rejected forthwith. I have given all the steps before we come to the decision that it need not be accepted.

The mover has said that this is an innocent Bill and so it should be accepted. There is a distinction between a Bill being innocent and its being necessary and important. Merely because an amendment is innocent, it does not mean that it is always to be accepted. The criterion for acceptance is not its innocence or harmfulness, but its necessity. As Mr. Raghunath Singh said, the necessity should be established much more strongly in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution. No amendment to the Constitution, as the hon. member knows, can be passed so lightly by a simple majority. It has to be passed by a majority of the total membership and two-thirds of the members present and voting. That is the importance given to such a Bill. Has he himself attached that much importance to this Bill that at least two-thirds of members even on that side are here throughout? It is not a question of two-thirds; even supposing it is not possible to carry the Bill through, if really it is an important Bill, its mere coming from the opposition will not be the criterion for rejection.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It cannot be passed without two-thirds majority. But can we discuss it when there is no quorum at all in this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Hathi: Coming to the merits of the Bill, Shri Yashpal Singh is a religious person and he quoted even from the Bhagavad Gita and taught us the philosophy of life and death during his speech. But I am only concerned with the constitutional and legal aspect, because I do not know as much as he does about philosophy.

Article 75(1) says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. There are two prerogatives for the Head of the State: one is appointment of Prime Minister and the second is dissolution of Parliament.

15 hrs.

He says in his Bill:

> "In the event of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Prime Minister by reason of his death, the old Council of Ministers shall continue in office and the senior-most Minister shall act as Prime Minister until the

[Shri Hathi]

appointment of a new Prime Minister by the President."

Therefore, one prerogative out of the two which are given to the President under the Constitution is being curtailed. I would now ask the hon. Member, could we call this an innocent Bill, one which takes away the prerogative of the President? If out of the two one is taken away even temporarily, I would not be prepared to accept it as an innocent Bill.

Then, let us take the theme of the Constitution. The theme of the Constitution is that while article 75 relates to the Central Government, article 164 relates to the Government of a State. There it is said:

"The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister."

So the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. These provisions go side by side. When we think of amending the Constitution, we have to think of the theme as a whole. The Constitution is such a document that you cannot apply one set of arrangement for one and another set of arrangement for another, provided you are making arrangement for one case with a view to avoid certain difficulties and hardships as have been envisaged by the hon. Member. If we amend article 75 and thereby obviate the difficulties and hardships which the hon. Member has in view, does he mean to say that those difficulties would not arise in the case of the State? Supposing there is the death of the Chief Minister of a State, what do we do? There he wants the existing provisions to continue, because when he thought of this, naturally, as a learned man as he is, he must have thought of the whole theme of the Constitution and he must have come to the conclusion that so far as the States are concerned the death of a Chief Minister will not at all matter, there the people will be able to take care of themselves or that the Governor will be able to take care of the situation. But he thought that at the Centre it is not desirable to give power to the President to appoint anybody he likes. Is that the logic, is that the reasoning behind it? I have not quite understood the reasoning behind this argument. I am trying to find out what it could have been. The simple answer which I can give to myself is that he only thought of the Centre and he did not give thought to the State Government. I think that can be the only simple answer. But it may be quite all right to give a simple answer like that elsewhere. But so far as we here are concerned with the amendment of the Constitution, that answer cannot be a valid answer, because then the theme both in the State as well as at the Centre must be the same. There it is the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers and here it is the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. If you retain the provision so far as the States are concerned and give power to the Governor to appoint the Chief Minister as he likes and if in respect of the Centre you say that the President will not have that power to appoint the Prime Minister and the senior-most member for the time being should come up as the Prime Minister automatically, then there is a distinction or divergence in the arrangement of both.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will be bringing a Bill providing for that contingency also?

Shri Hathi: No, no. I am only trying to find out what his argument is. My argument is that even if you adopt the same theme for the States also, it is not workable because, as I first said, to an extent it curtails the prerogative of the President.

Let us come to the second point. It is the right of the Prime Minister to choose his Council of Ministers. If you appoint the senior-most member as the Prime Minister, according to the provision that he wants to bring in, the Council of Ministers will continue to be the old Council of Ministers. That is not what the Constitution provides. The Constitution does not provide for any acting Prime Minister. The new Prime Minister, whosoever he may be, even if it is for a day or two or three days, should submit the names of his colleagues to the President and the President appoints all the Ministers afresh and all of them together become the Council of Ministers.

Let us take the practical difficulties which, he said, would come in the way. The first practical difficulty which Shri Yashpal Singh mentioned was this. This is what he said:

> "हमारा एक मिनिस्टर इंग्लैंड में बातें कर रहा है या और कहीं विदेश में है और जहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहता है, उसका देहान्त होता है तो वह भी उस वक्त मिनिस्टर नहीं रहता तो वहां से वह कैसे आयेगा ।"

I put it to the hon. Member, is this a difficulty which should induce us to make an amendment in the Constitution? What he argued was this. He said—it might have so happened and therefore perhaps he has drawn out this conclusion—that a Minister may be abroad and if in the meantime the death of the Prime Minister occurs it may be difficult for him to come back. Whenever anybody goes out the provision for his return is already made. There are a number of people, officials and non-officials, whom the Government of India send out. Their coming back should not create any difficulty. He said that they are all poor men and we cannot expect them to spend money from their pockets for their return. How will they come back if they cease to be ministers, he asked. As I said, once a man goes out the sanction for his going and coming is given. Therefore, even if he is not a Minister he can come back without spending any money from his pocket. Therefore, there is no difficulty in that.

The other difficulty he mentioned is this. He drew upon the philosophy of Gita. He said that on the death of a Prime Minister, the people will all be in mourning. He said we should not do that. These were his words:

> "वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय
> नवानि गृह्णाति नरोपराणि ।
> तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णा-
> न्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ।।"

He said that after all we should not mourn over this body. Just as we discard old clothes and put on new clothes, we discard this body and take another one. Why should there be mourning, he asked. He said people start mourning forgetting the administration. Therefore, he said, if a provision is there that the second man would immediately come up all these difficulties would not arise. We should know one thing. Whatever may be the difficulty, whatever may be the emergency, whatever may be the adversity, we have to continue the governance of the State, the administration of the country in whatever adverse situation we may be. Therefore, though we may mourn the death of the Prime Minister, the duty towards the country and the nation continues. Therefore, as is seen, no difficulty was envisaged. Immediately, within a few hours, the Home Minister was sworn as the Prime Minister. As such, this is also not in any way a practical difficulty or such a big

[Shri Hathi]

difficulty as would necessitate the amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Is that a precedent, that the Home Minister will succeed?

Shri Hathi: No, no. It is the power of the President to appoint. We cannot create any precedent like that.

Shri Mahida suggested that if there is a Deputy Prime Minister, naturally, he will succeed. That is a long-term arrangement and not a temporary one. You must have seen that the late Prime Minister, because he was a great democrat, whenever this question came up he said that he would prefer to leave it to the people rather than imposing somebody on them by appointing a Deputy Prime Minister. He had full confidence in the people that they would decide whom to choose. Though some people had expected that there would be some struggle or quarrel, nothing happened and the change-over was smooth. The change-over was so smooth that people outside India wondered and were surprised how the change-over could be so smooth. We are confident of the party and its discipline and its assessment of people. There will be no difficulty whatsoever and the right person will be elected as Prime Minister by the party.

Shri Patnayak said that some provision is necessary for the temporary period. The Constitution should not be amended just to provide for a temporary period. If it is to be a long-term arrangement about which there is some difficulty, the Constitution can and should be amended. But if it is to cover only a temporary period, in my opinion, no amendment of the Constitution is necessary.

Suppose we accept the amendment suggested by Shri Yashpal Singh that the senior-most member of the Cabinet shall become the Prime Minister. Of course, his idea is that he should be the acting Prime Minister. But our Constitution does not provide for an Acting Prime Minister. Secondly, there is no such seniority among the Council of Ministers. As Shri Raghunath Singh has said, it may be according to the date of joining or according to the alphabetical order. Therefore, if we merely say that the senior-most Minister should be appointed Prime Minister and seniority is decided according to the date of joining, it is quite possible that he will not be able to carry all his colleagues with him. It is very likely.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Seniority among the Ministers is already there.

Shri Hathi: It might or might not be there. Any way, it is not like the ICS cadre. A person may become Minister late and yet he may be given seniority of No. 5, 3 or 2.

Then, why should we restrict the discretion of the President? Why should we make his power mechanical? When we have given the power to the President, surely he will appoint a person whom he thinks fit. There is no reason why he should appoint necessarily only No. 2. He can appoint even somebody from outside the Council of Ministers. That is also possible. It is not necessary for a person to be a member of the Council of Ministers to be appointed Prime Minister. It is enough if he gets elected within a period of six months. So, let us not tie down the President to any particular course. Let him exercise his discretion. If we want to make his discretion mechanical, then of course it is a different matter. I do not think there is any reason for us not to have confidence in the discretion of the President and curtail the prerogative which the Constitution has given him.

Therefore, looking at the practical difficulties which my hon. friend had pointed out and looking at the actual working in the past when there was a smooth change-over with no difficulty or complications, I feel that this is not an amendment to the Constitution which should be accepted. Therefore, although I have great regard for the hon. Members, his philosophy and his ideas, so far as this amendment is concerned, I am not in favour of it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I ask for a clarification? How was the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appointed as Deputy Prime Minister?

Shri Hathi: That is a different matter altogether. This Bill seeks to appoint an Acting Prime Minister, not a Deputy Prime Minister.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: All the same, may I say....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the Deputy Prime Minister at this stage.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत आभारी हूं उन सब सदस्यों का जिन्होंने इस बहस में हिस्सा लिया । मैं सब लोगों का इस लिए अहसानमन्द हूं क्योंकि जो विपरीत बोलता है उसको भी उतनी ही इज्जत देनी चाहिए जितनी कि उसको जो कि अनुकूल बोलता है । भगवान् महावीर का यह कहना है कि जो विपरीत बोलता है वह भी उतना ही अच्छा है जितना वह कि जो अनुकूल बोलता है क्योंकि "मच कैन बी सैड फार एण्ड अगेंस्ट" । इसलिए मैं सब का आभारी हूं और खास तौर से अपनी डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब का क्योंकि उन्होंने इसको समझने की कोशिश की ।

लेकिन जो स्पिरिट है मेरे रिजोल्यूशन की उसको उन्होंने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की । हमारे यहां सबसे मामूली घटना मृत्यु की घटना है । यह सबसे साधारण घटना है । इसके लिए वे लोग रोते धोते हैं जो कि अवैदिक हैं । वेद इस बीच को नहीं मानता ।

अब आप देखें कि जिस प्रकार हमारे राष्ट्रपति विदेश गए हैं, उनकी जगह हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति काम करेंगे । इसी प्रकार मृत्यु होने पर भी आत्मा परलोक में चली जाती है, जो कि एक दूसरा देश है । इसलिए नैचुरली अगर प्रधान मन्त्री का देहान्त हो जाता है, तो उसकी जगह जो सीनियर-मोस्ट मेम्बर मन्त्रि परिषद् का है उसको काम करना चाहिए ।

यहां बड़े बड़े लोग बैठे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि सबसे बड़ा पाप मरने वाले के लिए रंज करने का है, खेद करने का है । केवल एक जगह खेद करने का स्थान होता है और उसको हमारे नीति शास्त्र ने इस प्रकार कहा है :

"भर्ता तेन परांमुखो युधिहत: किं क्षत्रिये रोदिषि"

जो मरता है अगर उसकी पीठ में घाव है तब तो रोने का कारण है, अफसोस करने का कारण है, लेकिन जो मरता है देश के लिए लड़ते लड़ते, जो युद्धोन्मुख मरता है, जो दुश्मन का मुकाबला करते हुए मरता है, जो देश का विकास करते करते मरता है, उसके लिए तो एक मिनट का अफसोस करना भी महापाप है । मेरे रिजोल्यूशन की स्पिरिट यह है कि जिस वक्त प्राइम मिनिस्टर न रहे उस वक्त हम झंझट में न पड़ जाएं और एक नया काम शुरू न कर दें । हमारा राष्ट्र एक युद्धोन्मुख राष्ट्र है, विकासोन्मुख राष्ट्र है । हमने प्रतिज्ञा ली है उसकी रक्षा करने की, हिमालय के बचाव की हमने प्रतिज्ञा ली है, हमने प्रतिज्ञा ली है 45 करोड़ लोगों के लिए ऋद्धि, सिद्ध और समृद्धि प्राप्त करने की । इसलिए हमारे यहां यह न होना चाहिए कि किसी के मरने पर झंडे झुका दिए जाएं, किसी के मरने पर मातम मनाया जाए, किसी के मरने पर आफिस बन्द कर दिए जाए, मारकेट

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

बन्द कर दिए जाएं। ऐसा करना महापाप है। हमारा धर्म इस बात को कहता है :

देहिनोस्मिन्याथा देहे कोमायं यौवनं जरा,
तथा देहान्तरप्राप्तिर्धीरस्तत्र न मुह्यति।

मरना शरीर की गति है और शरीर की गति के लिए रोना धोना, शोक करना और एक झंझट मोल लेना उचित नहीं है। प्रधान मन्त्री के न रहने पर जो वरिष्ठ सदस्य मन्त्रिमण्डल का है वह 6 महीने तक काम करे। उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति जिसे चाहें चुनें। मरने वाले के लिए रोना धोना एक युद्धोन्मुख और विकासोन्मुख देश के लिए अनुचित है। मरना तो इस शरीर की एक गति है। उसके लिए रोना धोना क्या।

मैंने हाउस में कई दफा कहा है कि जो लोग अपनी गाड़ी तेज गति से चलाते हैं उनका चालान नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश के दस पांच आदमी मर सकते हैं, हमें चालान उसका करना चाहिए जो कि मन्द गति से चलाता है क्योंकि मन्द चलने से तो राष्ट्र की गति रुक जाती है।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे यहां मौत सबसे मामूली घटना है। इसके लिए हमें अफसोस नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके बारे में गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में लिखा है :

"जिस मरने से जग डरे मेरे मन आनन्द
मरने ही ते पाइये पूरन परमानन्द"

यानी मरने के बाद ही ईश्वर के दर्शन प्राप्त होते हैं, भगवान् के दर्शन मिलते हैं। तो जो इस घटना को इतनी महत्व की घटना बना रखा गया है यह महापाप है। जिस तरह आदमी आते जाते रहते हैं एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को उसी तरह मरना है। यह कोई बड़ी घटना नहीं है। इसको अधिक महत्व देने से देश की तरक्की रुक जाती है।

मैंने अपने दौरे में देहातों में देखा है कि किसी लीडर के मरने के कारण स्कूल बन्द कर दिए जाते हैं। आप देखें कि देश में लीडर तो हजारों हैं और अगर इस तरह एक एक लीडर के मरने पर स्कूल बन्द किए जाएंगे तो एक दिन भी काम नहीं चल सकता। महात्मा गांधी तो कांग्रेस में अगर कोई मर जाता था तो उसके घरवालों को बधाई भेजते थे और लिखते थे कि उसकी आत्मा तो स्वर्ग में गयी है और भगवान से मिल गयी है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि किसी नेता के मरने पर देश के काम को उसके खेद में रोक देना महापाप है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उप गृह मन्त्री मेरी बात को मान लें कि किसी प्रधान मन्त्री के मरने पर देश का काम न रुके। अगर ऐसा होगा तो वह देश के लिए अहितकर होगा।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : मुझे एक प्रश्न करना है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बैठिए।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्रश्न है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप बैठिये।

I have to put it to the vote of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. I have to put the motion to the House. Let the lobbies be cleared.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच मिनट हो गये हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोरम नहीं हो पा रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the Division bell.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यह विश्वास दिला दें कि वाक़ई इस बात पर गौर किया जायेगा तो मैं इसको विदड्रा करता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, Sir. It should be rejected by the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब मैं डिवाइड करने के लिए मूव ही नहीं कर रहा हूं और विदड्रा कर रहा हूं तो इस पर डिवाइड कैसे किया जा सकता है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the motion is objected to, I have to put it to the House. The question is. . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I withdraw my observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should have taken a definite stand earlier.

Shri Hathi: He thought I had given an assurance. I had not given any assurance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to introduce my Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at this stage.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Sir, I make a request. With your permission, I wish to introduce my Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should be present when the Bill is taken up. All right, let him introduce the Bill.

15.22 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 105 *and* 194)

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Koppal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I introduce the Bill.

15.25 hrs.

YOUNG PERSONS (HARMFUL PUBLICATIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

(*Amendment of section* 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956 be taken into consideration."

Section 2 of the Act contains the definition clause which runs as follows:

"2. In this Act,—

(a) "harmful publication" means any book, magazine, pamphlet leaflet, newspaper or other like publication which consists of stories told with the aid of pictures or without the aid of pictures or wholly in pictures, being stories portraying wholly or mainly—

(i) the commission of offences; or

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19-3-65.

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

(ii) acts of violence or cruelty; or

(iii) incidents of a repulsive or horrible nature;

in such a way that the publication as a whole would tend to corrupt a young person into whose hands it might fall, whether by inciting or encouraging him to commit offences or acts of violence or cruelty or in any other manner whatsoever;"

That is the original section of the Act which my Bill seeks to amend. The amendment is nothing more than the elaboration of the section by bringing in something more within the scope of the Bill. The amendment that I suggest is:

15.27 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

"(a) "harmful publication" means any book, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet, newspaper or other like publication which consists of articles, poems, questions and answers (by whatsoever name they may be called) either illustrated wholly or in part or not containing any illustration, or stories told with the aid of pictures or without the aid of pictures or wholly in pictures, being articles, poems, questions and answers or stories, as the case may be, describing or portraying, wholly or mainly—

(i) the commission of offences or

(ii) acts of violence or cruelty, or

(iii) incidents of an obscene, repulsive or horrible nature; or

(iv) any matter relating to the private lives of cinema stars; or

(v) any matter prejudicial to any linguistic minority;

in such a way that the publication as a whole tend to corrupt a young person into whose hands it might fall, whether by inciting or encouraging him to commit offences or acts of violence or cruelty or depravity or immorality or in any other manner whatsoever;"

Putting these two clauses together, it would be seen that only three changes are suggested. The original section refers only stories. I have added articles poems, questions and answers (by whatsoever name they may be called), either illustrated wholly or in part or not containing any illustration. That is my first change.

The second change is about the character of the material. The original provision covered only items (i) to (iii) namely the commission of offences, and acts of violence or cruelty or incidents of a repulsive or horrible nature. I have added here incidents of an obscene nature as well. I have added the word 'obscene' also.

As a consequence of this change, I have tried to make a third change, and that is in the last paragraph of this section. The original section only wanted to prevent the commission of offences or acts of violence or cruelty. I have added the words 'or depravity or immorality'. These are the three important additions to the definition clause of the Act which my Bill seeks to amend.

Now, why have I suggested these changes? When the original Act was passed in 1956, it was intended to check the introduction in this country of what are known as horror comics from European and American countries. This literature was corrupting the youth and creating problems of juvenile delinquency in those countries. Our Government thought that this problem should not be allowed to rise in our country, and in order to nip it in the bud this Act was passed. Of course, the Sea Cus-

toms Act was there, and the Sea Customs Act was used for checking the incoming of these objectionable and obnoxious literature, but it was found that the Sea Customs Act was not enough for that purpose. So, the then Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant had brought forward the original Bill and had it passed. At that time, as Shri G. B. Pant had said that indigenous production had not yet assumed such proportions that they required to be considered, and, therefore, the only object of the Bill which was passed at that time was to check the incoming of foreign literature. This was what the Home Minister said at that time:

> "We have luckily not much of such literature produced in our own country yet. We are taking the measure betimes so that the tendency which seems to be growing may be nipped in the bud just now.".

That was the object of the original measure.

In the other House, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Datar had made the following observations:

> "The import into India of such foreign comics has been banned, but we have to deal with another and perhaps a greater aspect of the evil namely that if foreign economics were prevented from coming to India or were banned, there were agencies unfortunately which were interested in producing such comics and circulating them among the young minds here."

That was the statement made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs at that time.

So, at that time, the problem was the shutting out of material coming from foreign places, and the problem of tackling materials produced in the counctry itself had not become so acute. That I feel now is that this problem is growing acute and it requires to be tackled before it is too late. That is the object with which I have introduced this Bill. And the tendency to produce such literature whihc Pandit Pant had found at that time only to be growing or budding has now grown and is expressing itself through diverse channels which require to be brought under some control of the law, unless it be that we are prepared to allow this literature to corrupt the young persons of our country. That is why I have tried to elaborate the definition, as I have stated already.

If the original Act, that is, the young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act passed in 1956 is to serve its purpose now, the definition has got to be elaborated. That is my submission to this House. I have stated the need for such elaboration in the following words:

> "The so-called cinema magazines exert a great deal of bad influence on the immature minds of young persons and tend to correct morals. A check on such publications is very essential. Hence this Bill."

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I would like my hon. friend to throw some light on the following item namely:

> "any matter prejudicial to any linguistic minority."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am obliged to my hon. friend Dr. M. S. Aney. I shall be coming to that.

If I had time, I would have produced illustrations from the cinema magazines themselves as to how they write and what they write what they represent, what pictures they publish, what details of the lives of cinema stars they give and so on....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Dr. M. S. Aney is talking of item (v) which reads:

> "any matter prejudicial to any linguistic minority."

He wants to know the purpose of that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I have followed Dr. M. S. Aney and also the hon. Minister of State. I know that this particular item requires some explanation because that does not appear to fit in with the present Bill. But I shall come to that a little later.

The details of the private lives of cinema stars which these cinema magazines discuss produce a very obnoxious influence on the minds and morals of the young people. And I have seen that some of these magazines are getting currency among young people who read them with great aviditly. This requires to be checked.

The general object of the Act which was dealt with by the Home Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs at the time of its passage need not be discussed now. I shall only mention some other points.

When I first introduced this Bill two years back, it was done with the very limited purpose which I have already stated. But things have taken place in the intervening period which have added to this Bill a greater significance and brought before the Bill a still wider horizon. The Bill should not be considered merely in relation to objectionable publications but in relation to contemporary social problems, problems of youthful indiscipline, problems of student indiscipline and so on with which our Education Departments and our universities are very much concerned now and for the solution of which they are exerting themselves, but which solution has not been found as yet.

When I am referring to this, I think I should refer also to the letter I have received from the Maharashtra State Women's Council. This Council has favoured me with its opinion which reads thus:

> "We are very happy to state that the Council supports the provisions of your Bill (No. 2 of 1963). There is every reason to include in the definition of 'harmful publications' the so-called cinema magazines also.".

So, I have received the support from the Maharashtra ladies first and foremost.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The All India Women's Council also has supported.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The Maharashtra ladies are very progressive ladies all the time, and therefore, their support emboldens me and gives me confidence that I have done a very timely act by bringing forward this Bill.

At present, the problem of youthful indiscipline has assumed great proportions. The way we try to tackle the problem makes me feel that while we are cutting at the root of the tree and pouring water at the top. At a very susceptible age when the consciousness of a young man is just growing, we provide him with all the literature, all the environment in which he will automatically, of himself, tend to go beyond the limits or proportion. At an age when he requires control, when he requires restraint and when he requires to be protected even against himself, at that age, we provide him with all the food required for a mature mind, food that provokes an immature sex consciousness in young men. This is bound to help lead him astray this is bound to lead him beyond the rules of society. This is what requires attention, but this social problem has not occupied so much of our attention as other problems to which we attend. We are preoccupied with political problems; we try to prevent young men and young students from getting into politics. That we do, but this environmental problem which has become a very great problem for them, has not received so much of our attention.

I see in my own city of Calcutta within a length, of, I believe, one-fourth, of a mile, about 20 theatres and

cinemas. At present, it is difficult to get out in the street; everywhere there are queues. When Shri Diwaker was Minister of Information and Broadcasting and was in Calcutta, I suggested to him that the name of the road Chowringhee known as threatre Road should be changed and the area to which I am referring, where within one-fourth of a mile, we have about 20 cinemas and threatres should be named Theatre Road. The pictures and advertisements, in the form in which they appear, are also objectionable. I tried to bring it to the notice of Dr. Keskar when he was Minister. He said, 'this is not our problem it is a problem for the State Ministers to tackle'. When I approached the State Ministers, they said, 'No, it is for the Centre. The Board of Censors should take it up'.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: As I have stated, this Bill, though brought forward for a limited purpose, should be considered in a larger context, and considering it from the larger context I hope it will be found possible for the Government to accept it or accept the proposal made in the Bill and hring forward their own Bill for modifying and extending the definition clause of the main Act.

In Clause 5 appear the words "any matter prejudicial to any linguistic minority". These appear to relate to the language question and should have, therefore, been brought in a different context. It might be surprising that I have brought it here. I have done so because when I read some of the cinema magazines I find that there is a tendency in them to decry the whole lot of cinemas produced in a particular language. One type of magazines will condemn the whole of cinemas brought out in one language, while another type of magazine will condemn the whole lot of cinemas brought brought out in another language. This may lead to some form of linguistic contraversy sometimes. That is my apprehension. That is why I have put it here, though now I feel that it should have been put in a more clarified form.

In any case, the suggestions are there, and I hope the House will consider the Bill and Government will give it their most serious consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : श्री भट्टाचार्य ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, मैं समझता हूं इसका सभी सदस्य स्वागत करेंगे। हमारे पीनल कोड में एक धारा 292 ऐसी है कि जिसके द्वारा कुछ एकशन लिया जा सकता है। किन्तु जब इसको अपर्याप्त माना गया तब 1956 में यह विधेयक लाया गया और यह विधेयक पास हुआ।

इस विधेयक के पास होने के बावजूद आज अपराधों में कमी नहीं हो रही है बल्कि जो अश्लील साहित्य है, उसका प्रचार पहले की अपेक्षा आज बहुत अधिक हो गया है। भट्टाचार्य जी ने बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में कहा है कि क्वेश्चन आंसर के रूप में आजकल बहुत से मेगेजीन निकलते हैं। मैं भी एक मैगेजीन का नाम लेना चाहता हूं। वह "आबजर्वर" है। अगर उसको आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि क्वैश्चन आंसर के रूप में चार चार और तीन तीन पेज उसमें लिखे रहते हैं। उनको कहने में भी शर्म मालूम पड़ती है। लज्जा की बात मालूम पड़ती है। सैक्स की अनेक प्रकार की खुराफातों से वह भरा रहता है। नौजवान बालक के सामने चाहे वह चीज अच्छी हो, तस्वीर सुन्दर हो, जब जाती है तो उसकी भावनायें दूषित हो जाती है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

योग वाशिष्ठ में एक उपाख्यान आता है। इन्द्र ने जब देखा कि एक साधू बहुत अच्छी पतस्या कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने सोचा कि इस साधू की तपस्या को नष्ट कैसे किया जाए। इन्द्र एक तलवार लेकर आए और उन्होंने वह तलवार साधू बाबा को दे दी और कहा कि हम कहीं जा रहे हैं, इस तलवार को आप अपने पास रखे रहें। साधू बाबा ने उसको रखने का जिम्मा ले लिया और कहा कि इसको मैं अपने पास रखे रहूंगा। लेकिन चूंकि यह न्यास के रूप में है, थाथी के रुप में है, इस वास्ते उन्होंने सोचा कि इसको अपने पास रखना चाहिये वह उस तलवार को लेकर घूमने लगे। एक दिन उन्होंने एक शाखा पर वह तलवार चला दी। दूसरे दिन एक पौदे पर चला दिया, तीसरे दिन उन्हें एक पक्षी पर चला दिया। होते होते साधू बाबा पूरे हत्यारे हो गए और जब इन्द्र लौट कर आये तो देखा कि जो साधू था वह एक महापशु हो गया है। इसी प्रकार से यह साहित्य है। छोटे छोटे दोष आदमी के दिमाग में आते रहते हैं और इस तरह से सात्विक से सात्विक आदमी भी नष्ट हो सकता है। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आज हम को हिन्दुस्तान के युवकों को तैयार करना है तो युवकों को दिमागी खूराक भी हमें देनी है। उनके दिमागों पर किस चीज का अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर हमें उनको दिमागी खूराक देनी चाहियेज ताकि उनका दिमाग अच्छा हो स्वस्थ हो और सबल हो। अच्छे विचार सात्विक रूप में उन के मन में आयें। लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार का साहित्य हो जो कि अश्लील, गन्दा और समाज के परनाले के रूप में है, डर्टी वाटर है तो गंगाजल को छोड़ कर उस परनाले के पानी को पीने के लिये लोग जाते हैं। इसको देख कर के मन में एक प्रकार की महा विकलता उत्पन्न हो जाती है तथा घृणा उत्पन्न हो जाती है। इस चीज को सरकार को रोकना ही चाहिये।

देश के नौजवान हमारे बच्चे हैं, वे थोड़े दिन बाद पार्लियामेंट के सेदस्य हो सकते हैं, देश की बागडोर उनके हाथ में जा सकती है। इन नौजवानों को हमें बचाना है। उनके चचित्र का हमें निर्माण करना है। चरित्र निर्माण के वास्ते यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हम उनके वास्ते अच्छा साहित्य दें और बुरे साहित्य को रोकें। मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार इस बिल को अपोज करेगी लेकिन मैं श्री हाथी से कहना चाहता हूं और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सरकार की यह ड्यूटी है, सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि हमारे युवक चरित्रवान हों, वीर हों, धैर्यशील हों और उनको सेक्स से बाहर ले जाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। आप जानते हैं कि हमारा शास्त्र इस मामले में क्या कहता है। उसके अनुसार जब आदमी पच्चीस वर्ष का हो जाये तो उसका विवाह हो जाना चाहिये ताकि वह चरित्रवान बने। आज हमारा चरित्र गिरता जा रहा है। अभी हाल में एक सिनेमा "संगम" आया है। हर लड़का उसी के गाने गाता हुआ दिखाई पड़ता है। बुरी बुरी बातें हर लड़का करता हुआ पाया जाता है। आखिर वह कहां से यह सब बातें सीखता है। वह सिनेमाओं से सीखता है। आठ आने या छः आने का टिकट खरीद लेता है और इन्हीं बातों की शिक्षा लेता है। सेक्स जो कि पाप है, मोह है, माया है, वह उस के हृदय को ज्यादा अपील करती है, सात्विक बात मनुष्य के दिल को देर में अपील करती है। इस लिये जो परनाला, डर्टी वाटर, साहित्य के रूप में भारतवर्ष में चल रहा है और युवकों को दूषित कर रहा है उसको अविलम्ब ठोस कदम उठा कर सरकार को बन्द करना चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप चाहें इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करें या न करें, लेकिन इस विधेयक के पीछे जो सिद्धान्त हैं, इस

विधेयक के पीछे जो आत्मा है, वह शुद्ध है और उस आत्मा का आप को स्वागत करना चाहिये ।

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है उसके सन्दर्भ में यह विचार करना चाहिये कि इस कानून के सन् 1956 से लागू होने के बाद उसका कहां तक उपयोग हुआ । अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा कि हमारे देश में ऐसी मैगजीन्स हैं, ऐसी साप्ताहिक पत्रिकायें हैं, जैसे कि "आब्जर्वर" है, जिन को देख कर हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि वाकई यह कानून इस्तेमाल में है या नहीं । आप ब्लिट्ज मैगजीन को देखिये ब्लिट्ज का आखिरी पेज ऐसा गलत और अश्लील इशारा करता है, फिर भी उसका कुछ नहीं होता है । इसी तरह से "टि बिट्स" है । लेकिन दोनों आथराइज्ड रेलवे स्टाल्स में मिलते हैं । ब्लिट्ज पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी में आता ही है । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि इतने वर्षों तक यह कानून इस्तेमाल में रहा है लेकिन यह इस तरह की मैगजीस को रोकने के लिये क्यों कारगर साबित नहीं हुआ है । मैं उनसे इसका हिसाब चाहता हूं ।

मेरा अपना विचार है कि यह जो मैगजीन्स हैं, पिक्चर्स हैं, वह इतनी आवसीन नहीं हैं जतनी कि विदेशी मैगजीन्स । इसी तरह से आप पिक्चर्स की बात देखिये तो अपने देश के अन्दर जो पत्रिकायें हैं सिनेमा वगैरह की वह इतनी आवसीन नहीं हैं जितनी विदेशी मैगजीन्स हैं, टिट बिट्स और दूसरी विदेशी मैगजीन्स हैं । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब कि हमारी फिल्म्स और मैगजीन्स इतनी आवसीन नहीं होतीं जितनी कि विदेशी फिल्म्स और मैगजीन्स तो उनको सेंसर बोर्ड क्यों पास करता है । मेरी शिकायत सेंसर बोर्ड से इस बात की है कि वह क्यों दो माप दंड रखता है । एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान की फिल्म्स और मैगजीन्स को वह आवसीन करार देता है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो विदेशी फिल्म्स और मैगजीन्स हैं जो कहीं ज्यादा आवसीन हैं उन्हें पास कर देता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि दो तरह का मापदंड न रक्खा जाए ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं यह ख्याल मेरे विचार से गलत है कि वर्तमान समय में ही इस तरह का आवसीन लिटरेचर बढ़ रहा है । अगर देखा जाये तो जो हमारा पुराना संस्कृत साहित्य है वह कहीं ज्यादा अश्लील है। हमारे श्री भट्टाचार्य जी बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं संस्कृत के, वे जानते हैं कि कुमारसम्भव का जो साहित्य है, मेघदूत का जो साहित्य है, वह आज का नहीं बल्कि पुराना साहित्य है । उनकी तुलना में आज कल का जो साहित्य है, जो लिटरेचर है, वह उससे बहुत ज्यादा आवसीन नहीं है । जब कुमारसम्भव और मेघदूत को चलने देते हैं, उनकी भावभंगिमा हमको मंजूर है तो कोई कारण नहीं कि "आब्जर्वर" जैसी पत्रिकाओं को छोड़ कर बाकी जो सिनेमा मेगजीन्स हैं उनको आवसीन माना जाये ।

इसके बाद यह भी देखा जाये कि हमारे यहां जो प्राचीन मन्दिर हैं, जैसे कोणार्क का मन्दिर है या हरिहर क्षेत्र के मन्दिर हैं, उनकी मूर्तियों की जो भाव भंगगियें हैं उनको हम ने कलापूर्ण मान लिया है, उन मन्दिरों को हम आवसीन नहीं माना है, तब मेरा ख्याल है कि इस तरह के मामले में हम समभाव रक्खें और उदारता से काम लें । जहां हमारे जीवन में प्रेम और स्नेह की भावना है उसी तरह से जीवन में क्रूरता और वीभत्सता का रूप भी है । इस तरह की बातों को लेकर हमें समभाव अपनाना चाहिये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो भी कानून है वह बिल्कुल काफी है इस तरह की आवसीन चीजों को रोकने के लिये । जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो कानून है उस का जोर दार तरीके से इस्तेमाल हो । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से सुनना चाहूंगा कि कितने केस पकड़े गये और उनमें यह कानून कहां तक कारगर हुआ ।

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मूवर साहब से विनय करूंगा कि वे इस बिल को वापस लें।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Madam Chairman, I welcome the Bill of Shri Bhattacharyya, and I hope the hon. Minister here will take note of his suggestions, though he may not accept the Bill. The idea behind the Bill is very laudable. Now a days, we see, whether it is calendars or other advertisement they always display your sex, though very beautiful and worth following in many ways. But the idea behind publication is to display sex appeal. All our bookstalls, whether in the railways or elsewhere, display sexy books very prominently. I know while travelling that all our youngsters prefer such books, and other sex literature. You have probably no idea, it is being read in every house. Probably my own son reads them. We do not wish to ban the reading of these books. But such books may be read by adult children who have some knowledge. I commend to the hon. Minister that he should recommend to the Education Minister to have sex books introduced in our schools so that children may not go astray, as is being done in Scandinavaian and other European countries where children are taught in their young age about sex life.

The film is very responsible in the promotion or increase of sex appeal. Thank God our Indian pictures yet do not follow certain types. But the western motion pictures are full of sex appeal. I am very much surprised that though the western influence has politically gone from this country, the western influence on literature and films has remained. Good things have gone, but the bad things of western culture remain with us, We have not followed our neighbouring countries and their morals.

16 hrs.

I stand for moral and spiritual values and I insist that these morals be introduced in our schools and colleges. That is the only correct way for uplifting our cultural heritage and political and moral life. I support this Bill with one suggestion. In the latter part, my friend, the mover, has said, "any matter prejudicial to any linguistic minority". I think he has in mind the communal or linguistic problems. He may put in the words "balanced thinking"; whether it is nationalist or otherwise, the word 'balance' should be there. That is a very useful suggestion. We have put in the words *maryada* and *vivek* in all our literature. We are not opposed to the sex life in the country, but whatever we have to do in this country must be done in *maryada* and *vivek*.

We are playing with fire when we bring boys and girls together. We bring fire and ghee together and then we expect that it should not meet. The chemical powers in our body always change whenever the sexes get together. I, therefore, suggest that co-education must be removed. We must have separate schools and colleges for girls. There is also a move in the western countries, specially Germany in this direction and they say that co-education does more harm than good.

These are my views and I have given them from experience. I have been western life also. But I believe that ultimately it is the eastern culture, the Indian culture, which will uplift us. I thank Mr. Bhattacharyya for bringing forward this Bill and I hope the Minister will take cognizance of these suggestions.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : माननीय चेयरमैन महोदय, में इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए उपस्थित हुआ हूं। में भट्टाचार्य जी को बड़ी ऊंची निगाह से देखता हूं, वह एक अच्छे विद्वान हैं और देश के अच्छे नेता हैं। उन्होंने इस बिल के रूप में एक अच्छी

देन दी है। मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान उन नग्न चित्रों की ओर दिलाया है जो कि हमारे देश में गलत प्रकार के अखबारों आदि में निकलते हैं। यह हमारी संस्कृति के एक दम विरुद्ध है। हमारी संस्कृति में स्प्रिएचुएलिज्म और मैटीरियलज्म दोनों का प्रचार किया गया है। हमारा जीवन चार अवस्थाओं में विभक्त किया गया है, ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ और सन्यास। यह हमारे देश की परम्परा रही है और इसी पर हमारा देश चलता रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप किस आश्रम में हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं भट्टाचार्य जी को इसलिए बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने देश का ध्यान इस चीज की ओर खींचा है। आज हम अपने देश में अंग्रजों की दी हुई संस्कृति की नक्ल कर रहे हैं। हमारे जो देश वासी अंग्रेजी के पोषक हैं उनसे में क्षमा चाहूंगा यह कहने के लिए कि वे देश को गर्त में ले जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत अपनी संस्कृति पर चले। हमारे देश में गुप्त काल में, जब भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार लोग जीवन व्यतीत करते थे, उस समय सुग्गे भी संस्कृत में बोलते थे। आज हिन्दी के बारे में कहा जाता है। मैं कहता हूं कि हमको संस्कृत पढ़नी चाहिए क्योंकि संस्कृत से ही सारी भाषाएं निकली हैं।

मैंने दुर्गापुर में देखा कि बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने सेशन में अन्दर हिन्दी में भाषण दिया और जब वह बाहर बोले तो बंगला में बोले। दोनों स्पीचेज मेरी समझ में आयीं। तो यह तो बुद्धि और ज्ञान की बात है।

हमारे देश में जीवन को चार अवस्थाओं में बांटा गया है। पहली अवस्था ब्रह्मचर्य की है जो कि 25 साल तक चलती है। इस अवस्था में जो बन गया सो बन गया और जो बिगड़ गया सो बिगड़ गया। मैं विद्यार्थियों से कहता हूं कि इस अवस्था में अगर 18, 18 घंटे काम करोगे तो जवाहर लाल और गांधी जी जैसे बन सकोगे। यह त्याग और तपस्या की अवस्था है, यह बलिदान की अवस्था है। इन 25 सालों में जो बन गया सो बन गया और जो बिगड़ गया सो बिगड़ गया। इसलिए इन सालों का बड़ा महत्व हमारे यहां है।

लेकिन आज देश में सोसाइटी का क्या हाल है। आप लखनऊ और दिल्ली आदि बड़े शहरों में देखें। एक तरफ देश में भुखमरी के मारे हाहाकार मच रहा है, तो दूसरी ओर सिनेमा हाल के बाहर युवक और युवतियां लाइन लगाए टिकट की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, और चित्रों को झांक झांक कर देखने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। जब तक घंटी नहीं बज जाती, लोगों का टिकट के लिए तांता लगा रहता है। देश में लोगों की यह प्रवृति देख कर भय लगता है कि हे भगवान हमारा समाज कहां जाएगा। हमारा वायुमंडल कैसा हो रहा है।

मैं आपको एक अखबार की मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। इस अखबार ने हमारे देश की अवस्था के बारे में ऐसी नुक्ता चीनी निकाली है कि जो देश के लिए अपमान-जनक है। मैंने इसके बारे में सवाल भी किया था। अगर मुझे एक दिन के लिए भी होम मिनिस्टर का अधिकार मिल जाता तो मैं एक अखबार को एक दम बन्द कर देता। इसका नाम "आवजरवर" है। आज ऐसे गन्दे अखबारों के देश में चलने से हमारी संस्कृति को बड़ा धक्का लगता है। इनको चैक करना चाहिए। इसके क्या मानी हैं कि इनको चैक नहीं किया जाता ? ये देश में गन्दा प्रचार करते हैं। और हमको जिस भारतीय संस्कृति का गुमान है उसके विपरीत प्रचार इन में किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस क्रिटिकल समय में सरकार को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आज भी दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ देख रही है। हमारे महात्मा गांधी ने सत्य और अहिंसा का एक नया रास्ता दुनिया को

[श्री शिव नारायण]

दिया था । आप देखें कि उसका नतीजा है कि आज भी हमारे देश में आंदोलन शांतिपूर्ण होते हैं । हमको ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि आज हमको दुनिया को नया प्रकाश और मार्ग देना है ।

इंगलैंड और अमरीका की सभ्यता लोगों को केवल मैटीरियलिज्म की शिक्षा देती है, कि खूब कमाओ, खाओ और मजा करो । लेकिन हमारी संस्कृति जहां खाने पीने और मजा करने की बात कहती है वहां इस बात की भी शिक्षा देती है कि हमको भगवान के यहां जाने की तैयारी करनी चाहिए । हमारे यहां जीवन के चार भाग किए गए हैं, ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में ज्ञान प्राप्त करना मुख्य काम है, गृहस्थ जीवन में धन कमाने आदि को काम बताया गया है । वानप्रस्थ में आदमी चलने की तैयारी करता है और सन्यास आश्रम में घर को छोड़ देता है ।

आपने मुझे बोलने का जो मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यबाद देता हूं । और मैं भट्टाचार्य जी को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बिल को मान्यता दे और जो गन्दे अखबार देश में निकलते हैं उनको फोरन बन्द करे । आज आपके डी० आई० आर० के रहते हुए भी एसे अखबार निकल रहे हैं, इससे डी० आई० आर० का मखौल उड़ रहा है । आप क्यों नहीं एसे लोगों के खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० का इस्तेमाल करते ?

मैं फिर दादा का आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने ऐसा बिल ला कर सदन की मर्यादा को ऊंचा किया । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Madam, the intention of the mover of this Bill is most laudable. The purpose is to save young persons from the corrupting influence of bad books, magazines etc. But, Madam, I doubt very much whether the present amending Bill is necessary in view of the Act that this august House has passed already, the Act of 1956. The mover of this Bill has not made it clear whether the scope of that Act has been curtailed or limited by any decision of any court. I have not come across any such limitation being put by any court of law in our country.

The mover of the Bill intends to widen the scope of the definition "harmful publication". But the definition is already so wide that it is bound to cover cinema magazines which the hon. mover has in mind. Therefore, the clarification of the definition suggested by the mover is not, I think, necessary. The present Act is so wide that it is bound to cover all publications, including cinema magazines.

Then, as we all know, legislation alone is not sufficient to curb bad tendencies among young persons, especially educated persons. I entirely agree with Shri Raghunath Singh that the duty or responsibility in this respect lies mostly with the Government. Government should see to it that educational institutions are provided with sufficient funds to take good care of the children in the schools as well as the colleges. They should be provided with sufficient finances so that they can devote more time on students so that the attention of students may not be attracted to bad things.

Perhaps, the mover of the Bill has in mind children of rich parents who can afford to spend lavishly on cinemas and in cinema magazine. In the case of children of poor parents, they do not have so much money to spend lavishly on luxuries. Children of poor parents rarely go to cinemas or purchase cinema magazines. Therefore, instead of bringing in such amendments, the best thing would be to ask the Government to establish

such educational institutions which will take charge of the responsibility of children from 5 to 15 years and see to it that their minds are not spoiled by bad influences like cinemas and bad publications. Secondly, the educational institutions should be provided with sufficient funds so that they could appoint enough qualified teachers to train them on the right lines. It is the duty of the head of the educational institution to look after the moral education of the children, besides teaching them good behaviour, discipline etc.

Though the mover has very laudable intentions, I feel the existing Act covers what he has in mind and therefore, this amendment is not really necessary. Therefore, even though I appreciate his good intentions I am not in a position to support this measure.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदया, श्री चपलकान्त भट्टाचार्य ने हाउस के सामने जो बिल रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में हम थोड़ा विचार करें तो पायेंगे कि भारत की जो सच्ची पूंजी है वह है चरित्र और इस चरित्र बल का उदाहरण हमारे स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने विदेश में जा कर दिया । वह इतने शक्तिशाली थे कि उन्हें कलियुगी भीम कहा जाता था। उनका स्वास्थ्य बहुत अच्छा था और जब वह विदेश गये तो वहां की नारियों की ऐसी इच्छा हुई कि हम उनसे शादी करें लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात का जबाब अपने व्यवहार से यह दिया कि मैं अखंड ब्रह्मचारी हूं । उन्होंने विदेशों में जा कर इस बात को साबित कर दिया कि भारतीय व्यक्ति इतना पुरुषार्थी होता है इतना मजबूत होता है और इतना उसका चरित्र दृढ़ होता है कि वह इधर उधर डिगता नहीं है । लेकिन आज दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर विदेशी सभ्यता, विदेशी पहरावा और विदेशी अश्लील चित्रों के प्रति शौक दिन रात बढ़ता जा रहा है और जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप इस देश के नवयुवक व नवयुवतियों के चरित्र का ह्रास हो रहा है उनका नैतिक अधः पतन होता जा रहा है। विद्यार्थियों की बुरी दशा हो रही है । मैं इस विषय में बाद में निवेदन करूंगा ।

दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी होने के नाते सारे देश की निगाह इसकी ओर रहती है और पूरे देश पर उसका असर पड़ता है । लेकिन आज इस दिल्ली के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है ? हमें रात, दिन देखने को मिलता है कि समाचारपत्रों आदि में अनेकों कुत्सित तथा गन्दे लेख व कहानियां निकलती रहती हैं जिनका कि दुष्प्रभाव नागरिकों पर पड़ रहा है । यहां से एक अख़बार औबजरबर निकलता है जिसमें कि अश्लील कहानियां छपती हैं । कितनी ही घटनाओं का जिनका कोई सिर व पैर नहीं होता है उसमें निकलती रहती हैं । उस अख़बार में मैंने एक घटना का समाचार पढ़ा था कि एक गुरू ने अपनी शिष्या के साथ बुरा काम किया । अब जाहिर है कि इस तरह के समाचारपत्रों का बड़ा ही दुष्प्रभाव हमारे नवयुवक समाज पर पड़ता है । इस तरह के समाचारों व उनकी छापने वाले समाचारपत्रों पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए । लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि जो व्यक्ति इस समाचारपत्र पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए क़दम उठाता है उसके खिलाफ़ यह औबजरवर अख़बार कुछ न कुछ लिखता रहता है । हमने देखा है कि हमारी सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के बारे में उन्होंने एक बुरा व अनुचित किस्सा लिखा और उन्होंने हाथ खींच लिया । इसी तरह से इस अख़बार ने श्री कृष्ण मेनन के बारे में काफ़ी कीचड़ उछाला था, दोनों के खिलाफ़ इस अख़बार ने बहुत ख़राब लिखा था और उसको कोई दबा नहीं सकता था । जो भी उस अख़बार को दबाना चाहता है उसके ऊपर यह अख़बार गंदे प्रहार करता और अश्लील क़िस्से कहानियां लिखता है । इस समाचारपत्र को बन्द करना चाहिए ।

स्कूलों के अन्दर यह जो तंग लिबास पहनने की प्रथा चल पड़ी है यह बहुत लज्जाजनक बात

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

है । आज के नवयुवक व नवयुवतियों में तंग कपड़े पहनने का फैशन बढ़ता जा रहा है यह बहुत लज्जाजनक बात है । विशेषकर नवयुवतियों में यह चुस्त और तंग लिबास पहनने का फैशन काफ़ी बढ़ता जा रहा है और हमारे देहातों की भारतीय नारियां जब उनको देखती हैं तो वह साफ़ कहती हैं कि अरे यह तो कोई वेश्या आ रही मलूम देती है । ऐसा उनका पहरावा होता है, ऐसी उनकी बालों की कटिंग होती है और ऐसा उनका रहनसहन होता है कि कोई भी ग्रामीण भारतीय नारी उन्हें देख कर कह उठती है कि यह तो वेश्याएं मालूम पड़ रही हैं क्योंकि वेश्याओं का सा उनका पहरावा है । पाकिस्तान ने इसके लिए एक कानून बना दिया कि तंग लिबास पहनना गैर क़ानूनी होगा और इसको इस तरह से उन्होंने अपने यहां बन्द किया । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्हें कानून बना कर तंग लिबास धारण करना बन्द करना चाहिए । इसके अतिरिक्त हम देखते हैं कि स्टेशनों आदि स्थानों पर अनेकों ऐसे विदेशी समाचारपत्र व पत्रिकाएं, मैगजीन आदि बिकती है जिनमें कि खुले और नग्न चित्र दिये हुए होते हैं । इसी तरह से बहुत सी विदेशी अश्लील फिल्में देश में प्रदर्शित होती रहती हैं जिनका कि बहुत बुरा असर हमारे विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ता है । अभी हाल में एक फिल्म यहां पर चला था जिसका असर हमारे नवयुवक समाज पर बुरा पड़ा है । मैंने स्वयं अपने कानों से लड़कों को लड़कियों से यह कहते हुए सुना है कि "बोल राधा मेरा तेरा संगम होगा या नहीं ?" आज आम रास्तों पर इस तरह से छेड़खानियां होती रहती हैं और लड़कियों को यह गाना गाकर छेड़ा जाता है । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्राणी महोदया को एक पत्र भी लिखा था । उन्होंने मुझसे कहा था कि इसे सेंसर कर दिया है । लेकिन हालत यह है कि आज छोटे छोटे बच्चे और बच्चियां यह गाना गाती फिरती हैं कि "हाय राम मुझे बुड्ढा मिल गया "। जाहिर है कि इस तरह के गानों का हमारे नवयुवक समाज पर कितना बुरा असर पड़ता है । अब अगर उनके दिमागों पर बुरा असर पड़ता है तो उसका असर और उसकी झलक उनके व्यवहार में देखने को मिलती है । अब विदेशी फिल्में जो हमारे देश में दिखाई जाती हैं उनमें औरतें सिग्रेट पीती हुई दिखाई जाती हैं । इन फिल्मों का ही यह असर पड़ा है कि हमारे लड़के और लड़कियां भी सिग्रेट पीती नजर आती हैं । अभी हाल ही में एक सप्ताह भी नहीं हुआ जब मैं एक चित्र बनाने के कालिज को देखने गया था तो वहां मैंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से लड़कों और लड़कियों को एक कैंटीन में इकट्ठा बैठकर सिग्रेट पीते हुए देखा था । यह विदेशी पहरावा, खानपान और वहां के अश्लील चित्र व गन्दे साहित्य का असर है । यही कारण है कि हमारे देश के नवयुवक व नवयुवतियों में चरित्र बल का ह्रास होता जा रहा है । आज उनका चरित्र गिरता चला जा रहा है और अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो यह देश रसातल को प्राप्त होने वाला है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस तरह के तंग लिबास, अश्लील चित्र, गन्दी कहानियों व नग्नफोटुओं पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए । आज दिल्ली में जगह जगह और कनाटप्लेस के फुटपाथ पर ऐसे नग्न चित्र, अश्लील साहित्य वाली मैगजीन और पुस्तक बिकती मिलेंगी । कोकशास्त्र की किताबें मिलेंगी जिनमें कि बिल्कुल नग्न चित्र दिये हुए हैं और उसमें सारे आसन नम्बरवार बतलाये गये हैं । यह चीजें बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक हैं और समय रहते इन पर रोक लगानी चाहिए । पिछली बार गृह मंत्री जी ने जरूर इस तरह की गन्दी पुस्तकें जब्त की थीं परन्तु उनका कोई ठोस परिणाम नहीं निकला क्योंकि आज भी वे पुस्तकें बाजार में बिक रही हैं और जितनी भी इस तरह की पुस्तकें गृह मंत्री अगर चाहें तो मैं लाकर इस हाउस के अन्दर पेश कर सकता हूं । इस तरह की अश्लील पुस्तकें धड़ल्ले से चलती हैं और इन्हें लड़के व लड़कियां

पढ़ती हैं, किराये पर यह पुस्तकें चलती है ।

16.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अगर इसी प्रकार की स्थिति रही तो हमारे देश की क्या दशा होगी ? हम किस प्रकार अभिमान के साथ कह सकेंगे कि हमारा देश चरित्रवान है ? हमारे देश में स्वामी विवेकानन्द हुए, जिन्होंने दुनिया के देशों में जा कर यह प्रचार किया कि हमारा देश अनुशासनबद्ध, चरित्रवान और वीर-वृत्ति के लोगों का देश है । आज हम किस मुंह से वह बात कह सकते हैं ?

इसलिए मैं चहाता हूं कि हमारे देश में तंग लिबास और इस प्रकार के अश्लील समाचारपत्रों, साप्ताहिकों, मैगजीन, अश्लील गानों और अश्लील फ़िल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री भट्टाचार्य, को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री बिना संकोच इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री जाधव ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं को भी समय मिलना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में मिलेगा ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I would submit that you might give me some more time for this Bill, after the External Affairs Minister finishes his statement, which he will make at 4-30 p.m. After he finishes his statement, you may kindly give some more time to the Bill and to me also some time for reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall see how much time that statement would take.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It would take only 15 to 20 minutes at the most.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री भट्टाचार्य, ने हाउस के सामने जो बिल रखा है, मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूं । मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्यजने जो कुछ कहा है, वह सही है । कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात उठाई थी । उस वक्त सब माननीय सदस्यों ने एक-मत से कहा था कि इंडियन आबजर्वर पर कुछ कट्रोल किया जाना चाहिये । अगर डेमोक्रेसी की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो इस हाउस में नुमायंदों की मेजारिटी जो कोई बात कहती है, उस को मान कर कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये ।

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): I would request that the time for this Bill may be extended by one hour. So many Members are interested in it.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Many hon. Members are interested in this. So, the time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall see.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मैं कह रहा था कि जब हम ने डेमोक्रेसी को अख्त्यार किया है, तो बहुमत से जो बात कही जाती है, गवर्नमेंट को उसे स्वीकार करना चाहिये । यह बात कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी सब मेम्बरों ने कही थी । मैंने यहां भी देखा है कि सब मेम्बर उस बात के अनुकूल हैं ।

यह बात कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मुझ से पहले माननीय सदस्य ने जो वर्णन किया है, वह बिल्कुल सत्य है । इसलिये इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों और सिनेमा के चित्रों पर कुछ कण्ट्रोल होना चाहिये । यह ठीक है कि चित्रों के सम्बन्ध में एक सैंसर बोर्ड कायम है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को भी इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों और चित्रों से तरुण लडके-लड़कियों के दिल पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और अपने आप पर कंट्रोल रखने की उन की भावना पर आघात होता है और वे अपने आप पर कंट्रोल रखने में असमर्थ हो जाते हैं। इन चित्रों और पुस्तकों से उन की प्रकृति पर बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस सम्बन्ध में बाहर के देशों के उदाहरण दिये जाते हैं। जहां तक मैंने सुना है,व हां पर लड़के- लड़कियों का आपस में फ्री बर्ताव होने से बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है।

इस मामले में एक और मुसीबत भी पैदा हुई है। पहले इस प्रकार के पारस्परिक बर्ताव या सम्बन्ध से जो चिह्न नजर आते थे, जिन के कारण समाज में सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के प्रति घृणा पैदा होती थी, हर जगह वर्थ-कंट्रोल का साहित्य उपलब्ध होने से वे बाह्य चिह्न कभी नजर नहीं आते हैं। आज कल परिवार नियोजन के जो साधन मिलते हैं, उन के कारण इस प्रकार के पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध के चिह्न बाहर नजर नहीं आते हैं और इस प्रकार समाज की निन्दा का डर बिल्कुल नहीं रह गया है। इसके कारण हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बहुत धक्का लगा है। इन्हीं कारणों से अमरीका, जापान या इंग्लैंड में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, हम को उस से कुछ सीख लेनी चाहिये।

समाज की रचना बदलती रहती है। पहले मां-बाप अपने घर में बच्चों को शिक्षण दे कर उन को ठीक रास्ते पर ले जाते थे। अब वह बात भी खत्म हो गई है, क्योंकि मां-बाप अपने कार्य में व्यस्त रहते हैं—अगर वे ग़रीब हैं, तो मिल वगैरह में चले जाते हैं—और इस प्रकार बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिए न वक्त है, न साहित्य है और न पैसा है। आज इस का परिणाम यह है कि बच्चों पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रह गया है।

16.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसी तरह पहले जब बच्चे स्कूल में जाते थे, तो उन के टीचर उन को अच्छी शिक्षा देते थे और उन को जीवन के सही मूल्य और आचरण के बारे में बताते थे। पहले शिक्षकों का आदर्श बच्चों के सामने होता था, जिस के अनुसार वे चलने का प्रयत्न करते थे। आज स्थिति यह है कि हाई स्कूल, कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी में कहीं भी आदर्श नजर नहीं आता है। मां-बाप की एजूकेशन चली गई, टीचर्ज की एजूकेशन चली गई।

इस के अलावा पहले मन्दिर या मस्जिद में भी बच्चों को धार्मिक शिक्षा मिलती थी। लेकिन आज-कल मन्दिर में वही जाते हैं, जो बिल्कुल बूढ़े हो जाते हैं और कोई भी जवान लड़के-लड़कियां मन्दिर नहीं जाती हैं। इस तरह आज धर्म का भी कोई असर दिलों पर नहीं रहा है।

पहले बच्चों के हाथ में धार्मिक वाङ्मय या लिट्रेट्यर होता था, जिन से उन के मन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ता था, लेकिन आज उन को ऐसा लिट्रेट्यर और पुस्तकें मिलती हैं, जिस से नैटरल इंस्टिक्ट्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तेजन मिलता है।

इस लिए, जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, पुस्तकों और साहित्य पर कुछ कंट्रोल रखा जाना चाहिये। यह बात सही है कि हर वक्त कानून का कंट्रोल करने से समाज में दुरुस्ती आती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कानून के कंट्रोल के साथ साथ लोगों और विशेष कर बच्चों को दूसरे प्रकार से एजूकेशन भी देनी चाहिये।

गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जो फ़िल्म्ज़ बनाई जाती हैं, उन के द्वारा शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। उस की जो वैन्ज़ गांव-गांव घूमती हैं, उन के द्वारा भी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये। अगर कोई जवान व्यक्ति कोई बात कहता है, तो उस का बड़ा असर होगा। अगर हम कोई बात कहेंगे, तो कहा जायगा कि इन की ज्यादा उम्र हो गई है, ये सब कुछ कर चुके हैं और अब हम को कहते हैं। मैं कोई वैयक्तिक बात नहीं कह रहा हूं—मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य के बारे में कह रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई ऐसी बात कहेगा, तो क्या सच नहीं कहेगा ?

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आपने जो कहा है, वह सही है—वह बात सही है, उसका यह अर्थ नहीं है।

मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि कुछ कंट्रोल कानून के द्वारा हो और कुछ कंट्रोल एजूकेशन के द्वारा हो। स्वर्गीय श्री जे० के० भोंसले ने, जिन का हार्ट फ़ेल हो गया था, एक राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना चलाई थी। हमने देखा है कि जिस किसी स्कूल में वह योजना लागू की गई थी, वहां पर लड़कों पर बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा और उनमें बहुत अनुशासन पैदा हो गया। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री और एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से विनती करूंगा कि वे बच्चों को छोटी उम्र में ही इस प्रकार की अच्छी एजूकेशन देने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैं एक बात आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं। जो रूस देश है, वह हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया से भी आगे बढ़ा हुआ है, आज के अखबार में भी निकला है, कि उन्होंने आदमी को स्पेस में भेजा है। उस देश में हम लोग कुछ समय के लिए गये थे और वहां पर हम ने स्कूल और कालेज देखे। हम ने वहां के लोगों को बहुत छेड़ा कि आप स्कूल में और कालेज में लड़के और लड़कियों को एक साथ क्यों नहीं रखते तो उन्होंने कहा कि तेरह वर्ष से तेंस वर्ष तक हम इन दोनों को एक जगह में नहीं रखते हैं। हम उन को हाई स्कूल और कालेज में अलग अलग एजुकेशन देते हैं। जो इतना रैडिकल देश है, जो कम्यूनिज्म को मानने वाला है और सब को एक समान समझता है, दुनियां में भी वह बहुत आगे है वह भी इस मामले में यह नीति मानता है और अपने हाई स्कूल और कालेजो में इस नीति को बरतता है, तब इस देश में तो इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है।

इसके बाद मैं एक सजेशन देना चाहता हूं। यदि हमारे यहां मासिक पत्र पत्रिकायें निकालनी हों, कोई अन्य अखबार निकालने हों, तो उन को हमारी स्त्रियां और महिलायें निकालें। इस से उनका असर अच्छा होगा। पुरुष जब उन को निकालते हैं तो उन में अलग तरह की भावना प्रतिष्ठित करते हैं, लेकिन जब हमारी बहनें उन को निकालने लग जायेंगी तो उन का असर दूसरा होगा। उन की लेखनी अच्छी होती है। उदाहरण के लिये मैं बतलाऊं कि महाराष्ट्र में "किर्लोस्कर" है या "स्त्री" मासिक है जिन को महिलायें निकालती हैं। और उन का काफी असर होता है। इसलिये मैं हाउस से बिनती करता हूं कि जो देश की बहनें हैं लिखने वाली वे इन कामों में ज्यादा हिस्सा लें। अगर पुरुष को लिखना हो तो वे शौर्य की या दूसरी तरह की बातें लिखें। लेकिन इस प्रकार की पत्र पत्रिकायें हमारी स्त्रियां निकालें।

16.32 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE—*contd.*

FIRING BY PAKISTANI FORCES

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): From time to time there have been reports of concentration of Pakistani forces within

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Pakistan territory near Dahagram enclave. Taking advantage of the narrowness of the strip of Indian territory separating the Pakistan mainland from this enclave, illegal movement of Pakistani nationals has been taking place between the enclave and the Pakistan mainland. Patrolling in the adjacent Indian area of Tin Bigha was intensified to prevent unauthorised passage of goods and movement of Pakistani nationals over Indian territory from the Pakistan mainland to the Dahagram enclave. With the intensification of patrolling in Tin Bigha by our border police for ensuring that Pakistani infiltration across the Indian border does not take place, the East Pakistan Rifle Units came in strength on the Pakistani side of the border and dug themselves in opposite to the West Bengal outpost of Jhirsingheshwar.

Patrolling by the West Bengal Police in the area to prevent unlawful movement of Pakistani nationals between the Pakistan mainland and the Dahagram enclave, was given the colour of an economic blockade of the enclave by the East Pakistan Government. Pakistan concentrated its forces all along the border in this sector which gave rise to tension. On the 18th February 1965, the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch-Behar met his counterpart, the Deputy Commissioner of Rangpur, in order to review the cause of tension prevailing in this border area. Both agreed that all possible steps should be taken to ease the situation.

The Pakistani press, however, came out with baseless stories of India having imposed an economic blockade of Dahagram, the allegations of the East Pakistan Government were denied by the Government of West Bengal, who in their telegram dated the 12th March, 1965, drew the attention of the Government of East Pakistan to the concentration of Pakistani forces on the border. On the 13th March, at about 5 p.m., some residents of Dahagram tried to lift cattle belonging to Indian nationals at a place called Phulkabari. They were backed by armed personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles from this enclave. The West Bengal police rushed to the scene and prevented the Pakistani nationals from lifting the cattle. There was a brief exchange of fire. Shortly afterwards, a large number of Hindu houses in Dahagram were set on fire and there were reports of some gun shots inside Dahagram. This was followed by Hindu exodus from the Dahagram enclave to the adjoining Indian territory; about 150 Hindus fled Dahagram and came to Cooch-Behar in search of shelter and security. At about midnight on the 13th/14th March, 1965, some residents of the Pakistan enclave assembled around the Tin-Bigha area and tried to break through across Indian territory to the Pakistan mainland. Pakistan policemen from the enclave started firing to give cover to these Pakistani nationals, and one Indian policeman was injured. In self-defence fire was opened by West Bengal Police also.

On the basis of interrogation of the Hindu refugees from Dahagram who had come away to the Indian territory, it was learnt that they had been subjected to oppression and harassment. This was taken up with the Government of East Pakistan in a telegraphic protest by the Government of West Bengal where it was mentioned that unless effective steps were taken by the Govenment of East Pakistan to ease tension in this area, there was likelihood of serious repercussions. There has been no reply to this telegram dated 14-3-65.

Reports have reached the West Bengal Government that inside Dahagram on the 13th night there was a conflict between the local muslims and the Bhatia Muslims, as a result of which some houses were set on fire and a large number of Bhatia Muslims decided to leave Dahagram for the Pakistan mainland.

Finding that the situation in the border of the Cooch-Bihar district was becoming more tense because of the concentration of Pakistani forces along the border, despite protest lodged by the Government of West Bengal, and of the reported persecution of Hindu residents of the enclave, the Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government, sent an immediate telegram on the 16th March evening, to his counterpart in East Pakistan drawing his attention to the baseless accusations that were being made against Indian authorities for alleged atrocities perpetrated in the area and also the false and highly provocative and inflammatory version of the Dahagram incidents which were appearing in East Pakistan newspapers. The Chief Secretary, West Bengal, suggested that the two Chief Secretaries should meet immediately and discuss the situation. To this a conditional acceptance was received from the Chief Secretary, East Pakistan, late last night. The Chief Secretary, East Pakistan, while persisting in the baseless allegation of aggression against Dahagram has stated: "We welcome your proposal for meeting at Dacca but consider restoration of status quo in Dahagram essential before we can hold any fruitful discussions".

The situation took a turn for the worse with commencement of continuous firing from across Pakistan territory by Pakistani forces from 3-30 a.m. on 17-3-65 in the following areas of the district of Cooch-Bihar:

Phulkababri
Tin-Bigha
Bagdokra
Kharkharia.

Heavy and intensive firing by Pakistan Forces is continuing in this area resulting in some casualties amongst the civilian population of the Indian areas mentioned above. Indian border police has had to return fire when it was indispensably necessary to maintain its posts. According to the latest information Pakistan forces are using mortars and hand grenades. The Chief Secretary and the Inspector General Police, West Bengal, have proceeded this morning to the site.

A strong telegraphic protest has been lodged with the Government of East Pakistan by the Government of West Bengal on the 17th March, urging upon that Government to issue instructions to its forces to stop firing forthwith and to desist from further aggressive activities. On the 17th March, a note was also handed over to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi refuting allegations of alleged occupation of Dahagram by the Indian forces. The note urged the Pakistan Government to instruct the Chief Secretary of East Pakistan to agree to meet the Chief Secretary of West Bengal immediately to discuss the situation. It was further stated in the note that the Government of Pakistan should curb anti-Indian and communal propaganda in the press and over the Government Radio since this propaganda can have serious reprecussions on the minorities in East Pakistan.

There is no truth whatsoever in the wild Pakistani allegation that Indian troops have committed aggression by marching into the Pakistan enclave or Dahagram. There are no Indian troops in the area. Only personnel belonging to the West Bengal police are patrolling the Indian mainland in Tin-Bigha and they have never entered the Pakistani enclave of Dahagram. Strict instructions have been issued that neither our armed police nor Indian nationals of Cooch-Behar district should be allowed to go inside the enclave. Instructions have also been issued to the local officers that those of the residents of the enclave who wish to go to East Pakistan should be allowed to do so without let or hindrance. There can, of course, be no objection to genuine residents of Dahagram, who have gone into Pakistan, returning to their homes. The Pakistan forces have to stop firing into Tin-Bigha to enable them to do so.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

It is extremely regrettable that the Pakistan Government should do nothing to prevent the wild and irresponsible propaganda in the Pakistani press and over the Pakistan Government Radio, both in East and West Pakistan, calculated to rouse communal passions. The Government of India have urged the Pakistan Government to do everything in their power to see that such false propaganda is stopped, as otherwise there are likely to be serious repercussions on the minorities in East Pakistan. Furthermore, the Government of India are surprised that the Pakistan Government should come out with allegations of Indian occupation of the Dahagram enclave, which are entirely without foundation. The Government of India hope that the Pakistan Government will, as provided in the Ground Rules, refrain from aggressive acts such as firing into Indian territory and instruct the Chief Secretary, East Pakistan, to accept the offer of the Chief Secretary, West Bengal, for a meeting of the two Chief Secretaries at which any diffrences and difficulties could be peacefully sorted out.

The situation is such where tension is there, and exchange of firing is taking place. As I have mentioned earlier, the Chief Secretary of West Bengal Government and the I.G. of Police have gone to the spot, and I have not heard anything from them after their visit to that place. According to the latest information they have not returned to Calcutta. I will keep the House informed of developments and I propose to make further statements in the light of such further information as may be available.

Mr. Speaker: About the firing that is taking place in the Indian territory, is that being done from the Pakistan area?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. None of the Pakistani forces or any of their police or army are on the Indian side of the border.

Mr. Speaker: Then I cannot allow the Adjournment Motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He has not said anything about foreign troops.

Mr. Speaker: I have made it clear. I will give time to refer to clarifications now. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Minister it is clear that the Pakistanis are doing a sort of conspiracy against India and they are using their armed forces to shoot our innocent people and loot our property and kill some people and take their property. I would like to know, apart from sending these worthless notes every time, whether the Government of India is going to take any other steps like sending their army or giving Pakistan at least an ultimatum through our diplomatic channels to the effect that if they behave in this fashion,—they trespass into our area and occupy it and they think it is their own and not ours—

Mr. Speaker: So many questions?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether it is also a fact—

Mr. Speaker: His question should be simple and straight so that it could be answered in a straight manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a grave matter and everyone is anxious—

Mr. Speaker: I do not doubt the gravity of it, but the question should be such that it can be answered in a straight manner. He is making it more and more involved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is, apart from the fact—

Mr. Speaker: He may ask only about the action that the Government propose to take to stop such things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whether they are going to engage the army and whether it is also a fact that the Chinese, the foreign people, with their

troops, are provoking India through Pakistan and they want to....

Mr. Speaker: The Chinese who are in this territory or in their territory?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are in their territory. (*Interruption*). I want to know....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: The question is based on this presumption that there is any bit of Indian territory in this region over which Pakistanis have taken forcible possession. That is not correct. The rest of the thing—use of army, etc.—does not arise at the moment. The situation is tense in the sense that police firing is taking place. Our people are also defending themselves. We are in our territory and every inch of the territory is ours. It is our intention to keep every inch of our territory in our possession.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have been telling like this about Berubari, Latidilla and so on. They are not replying properly. You should allow this adjournment motion, Sir. Let this matter be discussed once for all.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing, about which I have already given my decision.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): In this area, there are enclaves which belong to India which are Hindus' enclaves. Actually till May, 1959 they have been coming in and going out without passports. But since 1959 Pakistan has driven our nationals out of our own enclaves by insisting on passports, whilst in the case of Pakistani enclave of Dahagram, they have been continuously going out and coming in without passports and we have permitted them. Will Government assure us—I was not assured by the statement of the Minister—that in future the citizens of this enclave will not be permitted free entry without passports into our territory of Jharsingeswar or South Berubari, which is Indian territory? It is because of our preventing them to pass through our territory that the East Pakistan Rifles have fired 15000 rounds along that border.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the firing and its extent, I have already given all the details. About the movement of Pakistani nationals into the enclave of Dahagram or out of it, on that issue also, we will insist that the reciprocal arrangements of uniform type are applicable to the Pakistani enclaves surrounded by Indian territory and the Indian enclaves surrounded by Pakistani territory.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that nationals of our enclaves have already been squeezed out because of the fact that Pakistan insisted that they must have passports, whilst we have been permitting them from 1959 to pass through our territory consistently without any passports, and now when we are insisting, this trouble has arisen and they are firing and forcing their nationals to pass through our territory with impunity?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Indian enclaves in the Pakistan territory were inhabited by Muslim Indian nationals and also Hindu, non-Muslim, Indian nationals. The plight of the non-Muslim minority, whether in that enclave or in the Pakistani area, is fully known to this House. There has been the unfortunate experience that all types of pressure were built up by communal forces in Pakistan and people had to leave that area. Therefore, we should make some distinction on the community basis rather than on pure nationality basis. It is a fact that some persons had to leave on account of conditions being unsafe for them. On this mutual arrangement, I repeat that we will insist on the same type of arrangement. It may be either by passport or some identity card or some other method, but we will insist on reciprocal arrangement for Indian nationals in our enclaves which are in Pakistan area....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are no more left.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . .and Pakistani nationals in the enclaves in the Indian area.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हिन्दुस्तानी इलाके में आकर हमला करना, लूटमार करना और और उसके परिणाम स्वरूप सरहद के इलाके में एक आतंक का छा जाना और फिर यहां से माल आदि लूट कर लुटेरों का पाकिस्तान में भाग जाना, तो क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब दूसरे मुल्क के सिपाही यहां घुस कर और लूटमार कर के भारतीय सम्पति अपने मुल्क में ले जायें तो हमारी फोर्स अपने माल को पाकिस्तान सीमा में ले जाते हुए देख कर उनका पीछा कर के उन के इलाकों में से वह अपना सामान वापिस ला सकती है या जब पाकिस्तानी सैनिक हमारा सामान छीन कर पाकिस्तानी सीमा में दाखिल हो जायें तो हमारे जवान उनका पीछा न करें और वापिस आ जायें ? इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय की क्या राय है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अब मैं इस पर राय क्या जाहिर करूं । आम तौर पर इंटरनेशनल प्रक्टिस यही है कि माल की बरामदगी के लिए हौट परसूट दूसरे देश की टैरीटरी में जा कर नहीं की जा सकती है लेकिन कभी हालत इस तौर पर बदल सकते हैं कि उस के लिए कदम उठाया भी जा सकता है लेकिन इस मौजूदा वाक़यात में यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बरामदगी का सवाल नहीं था । मैं ने मंत्री महोदय की इस पर राय मांगी थी कि अगर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक भारत भूमि में घुसकर, यहां से लूट मार कर के सामान, आदमियों, और सम्पति आदि को लेकर पाकिस्तान सीमा में दाखिल होने जा रहे हैं, 50 क़दम वह अपनी सीमा में घुस गये हैं तो हमारे जवान जो उन के पीछे हैं वे उस हालत में उनका पीछा करना छोड़ देंगे या यह कि वहां उनका पीछा कर के और अपने आदमियों और सामान वगैरह को छुड़ाकर इधर भारत के इलाके में लायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो एक इंटरनेशनल क़ायदा है उसका हम पालन करते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह क्या बात हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): सरकार ने इसके पहले भी हजारों दफे टेलीग्राफिक प्रोटेस्ट भजी हैं, स्ट्रौंग प्रौटैस्ट्स लौज की है लेकिन उनका कोई भी नतीजा नहीं निकला है तो बजाय यह प्रोटस्ट भेजने के भारत सरकार वहां बसने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों को फौजी ट्रेनिंग क्यों नहीं देती, उन्हें अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए हथियारों से लैस क्यों नहीं करती ? जब यह पंचशील का सिद्धांत मानने से हमारी पिटाई हो चुकी है तो सरकार इस पिटाई और पराजय के सिद्धान्त को छोड़ कर युद्ध के सिद्धान्त को क्यों नहीं अपनाती है, अपने देशवासियों को अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए फौजी ट्रेनिंग क्यों नहीं देती है और वहां के रहनेवालों को हथियारों से लैस क्यों नहीं करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : कोई सवाल हो तो जबाब दिया जाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): सत्तरह साल पहले जब देश का विभाजन हुआ था उस समय सन् 47 में हमारी भूमि कितनी थी और तब से पाकिस्तान ने जबरदस्ती कितनी हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है ? आये दिन इस प्रकार की अतिक्रमण की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं । और अनुभव बतलाता है कि इन के बारे में प्रोटेस्ट नोट्स भेजने से

कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के लिए सारी अपनी सीमा को मजबूती के साथ हिफाजत करने और आक्रमणकारियों को भारत भूमि से बाहर खदेड़ने के हेतु वहां पर अपनी मिलटरी पहुंचाने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पता नहीं माननीय सदस्य ने यह किस तरीके का सवाल पूछा है ? यह तो ठीक है कि उस इलाके में उस घटना के फलस्वरूप टैंशन मौजूद है लेकिन उस इलाके की एक इंच भी जमीन, भारत की एक इंच भूमि भी पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में नहीं है । मैं यहां पर यह भी बात बिल्कुल साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी टैरीटैरी की एक, एक इंच जमीन को पूरी ताकत के साथ डिफेंड करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं हैरान हूं कि मेरे ऐसा कहने पर भी उनको संतोष नहीं होता है, आखिर वे और क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अब जवाब देने में तो हमारे मंत्री लोग बड़े चतुर हैं और वह हमारा मुंह बंद कर सकते हैं लेकिन सवाल तो यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति में वे क्या करने वाले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने यही तो सवाल किया था कि पिछले 17 साल पहले हमारी भूमि कितनी थी और अब वह कितनी रह गयी है जिस के लिए कि मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया है कि जितनी थी उतनी ही अभी भी है, एक इंच भी उस में से नहीं गयी है और न हम आगे जाने के लिए हम कोई मौका देंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not true How can they say that? Thousands of miles are under Pakistan occupation.

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. P. Sharma.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him clearly state....

Mr. Speaker: He should be silent at least for some time. He should hear the answer also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But this will go down in the country that Pakistan have not forcibly occupied any inch of our territory when, in fact, they have occupied....

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister says they have not done it, I will have to accept what the Government says, at least for this moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have themselves made a statement in this House that so many miles of our territory have been occupied....

Shri Swaran Singh: Not in this region; I have clarified that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now you say so.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to have the last word on every occasion.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): According to the information now given by the hon. Minister, the firing is continuously going on from 3 a.m. on 17-3-1965 by the armed forces of Pakistan. What is the position just now, at this moment? Secondly, what arrangements have the Government made, including sending our armed forces, because on one side the armed forces are firing whereas on the other side, our side, the police are guarding the area? What arrangements have the Government made for ensuring that the firing will stop?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have already stated, the Chief Secretary of West Bengal and the I.G. of Police

[Shri Swaran Singh]

have left for the spot this morning. As I have stated, I will keep the House informed of all the developments. For the firing that is being undertaken by them, our people are also acting in self-defence.

Mr. Speaker: The anxiety of hon. Members is, on one side they are using the military; on the other side, our side, we are using only the boundary police. The police might not be well-equipped or well-trained as the military on the other side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are using machine guns and mortars.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the equipment that is being used, it need not necessarily enable us to arrive at a conclusion that it is the military or the armed force that is being used by the other side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. He is not allowing the Minister to say anything. He has no right to interrupt again and again like this. He will have his own chance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am referring to the equipments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The newspaper says that light machine guns were used.

Shri Swaran Singh: On this issue I would appeal to all sections of the House to try to appreciate the situations, instead of saying something in excitement. They should try to understand the situation I am the last person to hide anything from the House. I want to take the House and the country into confidence, because it is a very serious matter. At the present moment, according to our information, although ammunition of the kind which I have described is being used, there is no defence personnel no member of the armed forces of Pakistan, being used on the other side. We are in touch with all the developments and we will take whatever appropriate action is required to be taken. They should not press me to give further details.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask for a clarification.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, my question was.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is asking only for elucidation.

Mr. Speaker: No guidance is necessary. I have warned him at least six times. He should wait. Other Members should also get their turns. Shri Naval Prabhakar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, we gave notice of the calling attention.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that we should not ask him further questions. We have heard such a reply in the past about China and we are now hearing it about Pakistan when our territory is being forcibly occupied....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is getting irrepresible. I have asked him again and again to resume his seat but he does not listen to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, are we not entitled to get an answer to our question.

Mr. Speaker: No, he is entitled to get an answer only when I have permitted him to put a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, let the Government not answer any question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे हाउस को अपील करनी पड़ेगी और मुझे इस मेम्बर के बरखिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लेना पड़ेगा । छै दफ़े हो गया है । और यह मेम्बर बिलकुल सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरे मना करने के बावजूद बे बोले जा रहे हैं और अपनी जगह पर बैठ नहीं रहे हैं जिस के कि कारण मैं दूसरे किसी मेम्बर को बुलाकर सवाल पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दे पा रहा हूं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whenever anybody says anything....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will now ask him to withdraw from the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am withdrawing but such....

Mr. Speaker: I would request him....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a peculiar thing. The Government....

Mr. Speaker: Now, in spite of my asking him to withdraw from the House, he is still persisting in obstructing the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not obstructing.

An hon. Member: He is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the treasury benches which are obstructing the proceedings. We are entitled to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. Unless I allow, they cannot ask questions.... (*Interruptions*). Unless I call them, they will not stand up and ask questions.

17 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are losing cattle and everything....

Mr. Speaker: Now I will have to proceed further if he does not leave the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may proceed against me but you should also proceed against them.

(*Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Naval Prabhakar.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बनर्जी के बारे में आप ने जो निर्णय लिया है, आप उस पर दोबारा विचार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल कर लिया है । अब वह दूसरों को भी सवाल करने का मौका दें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ने श्री बनर्जी को निकाला है, उस पर आप दोबारा विचार करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : तो फिर मैं भी ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य भी वैसे ही करना चाहते हैं तो वह भी चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जा रहा हूं ।

(*Shri Bagri then left the House*)

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से तो निरन्तर विषैला और उत्तेजक प्रचार किया जा रहा है और भ्रम फैलाने वाली बातें की जा रही हैं और हमारी ओर से पूरी जानकारी भी अपने देश के लोगों को नहीं दी जाती है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: मैं इस की बड़े जोरों से तरदीद करता हूं कि पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है । मैंने एक एक बात की पूरी जानकारी दी है और मैं देना चाहता हूं । मुझे यह मुज़ाहरा देख कर बड़ा अफ़सोस है कि

[श्री स्वर्ण सिंह]

ऐसे मामले में, जहां कंट्री की अपनी बात है, इस किस्म का वायुमंडल पैदा किया जाये, जिस में यह इशारा हो कि मैं कोई बात छिपाता हूं, या हम को कोई दर्द नहीं है, या हम वहां पर मुनासिब इन्तजाम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल गैर-वाजिब बात है और मैं उस की पुरजोर तरदीद करता हूं। मैं हाउस के सारे सैक्शन्ज़ और सारे कंट्री से अपील करता हूं कि इस मामले में, जो दूसरे देश से सम्बन्ध रखता है, उन को जरूर मदद का एटीट्यूड रखना चाहिए, न कि इस किस्म का।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनोर) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपना विस्तृत वक्तव्य दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद वह इस बात को बताना भूल गए कि यह जो आक्रमण निरन्तर चल रहा है, उस में कितने व्यक्तियों की हत्या हुई है, कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए हैं और कितने पशु वे लोग चुरा कर ले गए हैं। अगर उन के पास इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी है अब तक के तथ्यों के आधार पर, तो क्या वह सदन को दे सकेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां मैं जरूर दूंगा। लेकिन इस वक्त मेरे पास ठीक आंकड़े नहीं हैं। मैंने कहा है कि मैं हाउस को, जिस तरह के हालत होंगे, वह जरूर बताता रहूंगा।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is something very ominous and sinister about these developments and news items coming for the past one week or ten days. There is a synchronisation of this stepping up of the continuous, uninterruped, heavy firing with the let-loosing and mounting of a new propaganda by Pakistan to the extent that India has committed aggression and no less a person than the Foreign Minister of Pakistan yesterday, after holding what is called a high-level conference of senior most Government officials, has declared that Pakistan has been alerted. All this comes up after the recent visit of President Ayub to Peking. Are these developments, this firing, this propaganda, a precursor of something bigger to come and, if so, is Government aware of it and is something more being done than asking the Inspector General to proceed, and may we have an assurance on this very issue because what is happening is something **very serious**....

Mr. Speaker: That is all.

Shri Swaran Singh: I share the concern of the hon. Member that the statements that have been made by Pakistani leaders including the press version that I have read of the Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement accusing India of agrression, are absolutely wild and incorrect. I have categorically stated that in my main statement. In such a situation, when the other side continues to stick to making false allegations, we do our best to state the position clearly a is known to us and also take all steps by way of precaution to safeguard the integrity and the sovereignty of our country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the obvious fact that the recent visit of President Ayub to China has intensified his agrressive designs against India and in the context of the unambiguous statement by the Foreign Minister that it m have its repercussions on minorities in East Pakistan, may I know whether Government thinks it expedient to revise or to withhold the operation of the latest order banning the entry of minorities without documents to India?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, there is no such intention at the moment.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make one suggestion? In view of certain statements by Shri Nath Pai and the reply given by the hon. Minister, would it not be possible for the hon. Minister to call the leaders of the various Groups and have a discussion with them on this vital matter?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might consider that.

17.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 22, 1965/Chaitra 1, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2468(Ai)LSD—10-4-65—970.